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Agricultural.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

FULTON, Kalamazoo Co., Feb. 13, '83. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Being a subscriber to your valuable paper, I venture to ask you to publish an article on the value of salt as a fertilizer. Also what effect would it have on wheat where the land is very rich, it being heavy timber land, will it have a tendency to prevent straw from rusting and falling down? Respectfully, W. J. GUTHRIB.

The subject of the manurial value of salt is one that has called out a great deal of discussion. Scientists generally took the ground that it had no value, and, perhaps, considered by itself it may not have. But repeated tests by practical farmers on various grain crops, more especially that of wheat, has demonstrated so unmistakably its value, that it is now generally accepted as a settled fact. This value may not be, and probably is not, in the salt itself, but arises from its action upon other materials in the soil. It is believed that its action is largely that of a solvent, setting free plant food held in the soil in an insoluble state. If this is so, it will account for the great difference in its value shown by practical tests as compared with that set upon it by many scientists, nvestigated it solely with reference to its constituent parts as determined by analysis in the laboratory. We have watched its growing use by our farmers for the past ten years, and no better argument in its favor need be given than its increasing use among those who have once tested it. Briefly stated, they hold that it retains moisture in the soil, and thus helps vegetation during seasons of drought; that it acts upon other materials in the soil and enables plants to assimilate them; that on wheat it strengthens the straw, rendering it clear and hard, and preventing rust and lodging; that it gives a better color to the grain; that on meadows it is a great promoter of growth during dry weather, and helps protect them from the ravages of the white grub. These are all important advantages, and are substantiated by statements from some of the best farmers in the State. We think the application of salt on your soil, where a heavy growth of straw is indicated from the richness of the soil, both expedient and judicious. If you conclude to try it, we should like to have you report results.

GOOD ROADS. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

In a recent number you speak of road taxes. I have just returned from a trip where I visited several counties in central Ohio. They have abandoned our old fogy, antiquated way of allowing every farmer to work out and and fool away his own tax according to his own notion. There is a money tax, and the money is used by the lowest responsible bidder who agrees to keep the roads in repair. At one time there were a good many toll roads, but the people are gradually buying them out so that all roads shall be free. They go much farther. They often tax the land a mile or more back from a certain road from four to eight dollars an acre, and make a good pike. This tax is in most cases very willingly paid. Several men assured me that it raised the price of land from 25 to 50 per cent. They could not be induced to go back to dirt roads. They are making more and more roads, using a foot or so of gravel on a well graded foundation. It is certainly a great treat to live where the roads are good the year round, and a farmer is thereby brought much nearer his neighbors, near-

er market and the rest of the world. MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

The first Holstein animal ever marketed



Merino Ewes, Bred and Owned by E. E. Stickney, East Shoreham, Vermont.

YORK.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Seeing an article in your paper signed Hayseed," and having a reference to my flock of Merinos, I wish to reply through your columns. If you will send that little bundle of "Hayseed" down to York State, I will mix it with the soil of Genesee Co. and watch the progress of its growth, as l am a good hand, to scatter such seed. I think he was here last fall, and made me a great deal of trouble. Why, sir! he undertook to make me believe that a dinner pail full of wrinkles, hair, sweatlocks, and some wool, was worth more than a barrel of good wool and mutton. I have a son who is interested with me in my flock, who was partially inclined that way before, and after he came here I concluded that they were both insane on what I think constitutes a good practical sheep. And now, friend "Hayseed," I want to ask you a few questions, and give you my type of a sheep, as I see I did not get you converted into a common-sense sheepbreeder. First, what is the use of growing fine and coarse wool on the same sheep? Why not have two sheep? What take a fleece, pull off the neck, shoulders, and part of the sides for clothing wool, when you can grow a fleece of which every fiber from head to foot will go as delaine wool?

Second, what is the use of growing an excess of oil, gum, and sweatlocks when it costs more corn to grow a pound of it than to grow three pounds of good wool and mutton? Third, what are the most valuable

qualities of a sheep? Fourth, which grows the largest and makes the best mutton and the most wool. the very heavy folded, hairy, greasy, short, coarse staple, or my type of a sheep, of which I will give a brief description Long round body, straight back, broad and well rounded shoulders, long deep neck set well upon the shoulders, well folded and perfectly free from jars; broad and short head, with wool as far down as can be without damage to the eyes; wool to come well upon the cheek; ear short and thick; to stand middling well up on straight legs, wooled down to hoof; moderately folded at tail and hips; length of staple, two and one-half to three inches, with density about equal on belly and back, fleece of light creamy color; oil enough for a soft, glossy appearance; fiber fine and well crimped to ends. This for a ewe, and the same for a ram with a little more of all the points except fineness. This is what I have worked for for the past twelve years, and have succeeded. And now, friend "Hayseed," I have fortyfive rams and fifty ewes that are coming one and two years old, and if you think that you can find another lot of about the same number, bred by any one man, that can shear as many pounds of wool and show as much carcass, I would like an invitation to see them.

W. J. TVLER

WASHING SHEEP.

To the Editor of the MICHIGAN FARMER.

I saw in the FARMER a short time since request that wool growers give their opinions in regard to the practice of washing sheep. Under the present system of dockage there is great injustice done farmers in regard to unwashed wool. A. has a splendid flock of sheep with an extra quality of wool, and takes pains to keep them free from dirt; B. has a flock with not as good quality of wool, that have had no care, running to a straw stack and filled with beards and dirt. in Detroit for beef purposes, put in its They both shear without washing, and in Detroit for beef purposes, put in its appearance last Monday at Kings yards. It was the bull which has been serving at the head of the

were a long time getting over being washed, and some never did. I would like to "Acme" will be sent on trial to any re- heat in 2:28. He was fresh from the liftle. see no washing the rule, and then have wool sold on its true merits. AN OAKLAND COUNTY FARMER.

GROWING BEANS

Editor Michigan Farmer. Noticing some inquiry in regard to beans and bean raising, machinery, etc., I thought I would give my experience to the readers of the FARMER. My ground was originally timbered land; I prefer a clover or timothy sod, as it is easier kept clean and free from weeds. I plow about the first of June, plant between the 10th and 20th, with a bean planter which plants two rows at a time, 32 inches apart one way, 10 inches the other, and drops four beans in a hill. It takes about three pecks of medium, or half a bushel of marrowfat beans to plant an acre. Of the think will be planted extensively this year, ære, as only one bean is dropped in a hill. yellow and the beans get thoroughly ripe, Louisiana than it does in Michigan.

which is about the 20th of August or 1st

of September, pull with a bean puller, two

rows at a time. From 10 to 20 acres can

be pulled with this machine in a day.

Next day throw the rows together with a

bean fork, where they remain until ready

to thresh with a bean-thresher. On tim-

bered soil the yield will be from 17 to 25

bushels of mediums, from 20 to 35 bushels

of marrowfats, and from 40 to 100 bushels

The ground, if kept clean, is in good

shape as a summer fallow for wheat. Go

over it with a spring-tooth harrow or cul-

tivator, then sow your wheat. You want

a good strong soil for a good crop of

beans. With such land I made the past

season over \$500 from my crop of nine

acres of beans. I would advise farmers

to try for themselves and see whether

bean culture does not pay better than any

other crop. All bean machinery can be

"Acme" Pulverizing Harrow.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM.

of Mexican tree beans.

procured at Charlotte.

OLIVET, Mich., March 8th, '83.

FINE WOOLS IN WESTERN NEW be in washing. I have seen sheep that thirteen hundred testimonials from every heats in a free-for-all 2:30 stallion race at hundred, and has wintered them on hav to pay, that the implement is as represented. Let them all try for themselves. They will certainly thank us for the suggestion when they have found the great

use of the "Acme."

CORRECTION. Hupson, March 8th, 1882. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer, In my article on Northern Cane Sugar you make me say things that are not so. I said (or should have said), the cost of cultivating and harvesting an acre of cane in Lousiana is six times as much as an acre of cane here and the yield is less than three times more than that of northern cane. In regard to the crop: If it is a Mexican tree bean, which, by the way, I good season for cane or corn you will have a crop of cane that will make from it will only take about two quarts per 400 to 700 pounds of sugar and 100 to 125 gallons of molasses to the acre. Ta regard After the beans are up, cultivate with a to cutting cane: Top below the top joint, spring tooth cultivator about three then take hold of the good canes and cut need is there of having the wool sorter times, keeping the ground as clean just above the brace root joint. It makes as possible. Never cultivate when the quite a difference whether you cut the hips, legs and belly, and throw it into grown is wet or covered with a heavy cane above or below the brace root joint. coarseness, nearly all solid bays, and the wild hav and corn. Mr. A. thinks he horse blanket wool, saving only the back dew. After the beans begin to knot or I am not much of a writer, but do not want blossom, stop cultivating and let them you to think that it costs eighteen times grow to maturity. When the leaves turn more to produce a barrel of sugar in ous to mention. The time has come when

Trotting Stallion "Tremont." Record 2:28 1-2.

TREMONT.

We present to our readers this week a

cut of the trotting stallion Tremont, own-

ed by Dr. W. A. Gibson, Jackson, Mich.

Tremont was sired by Belmont, sire of

Nutwood, 2:184, and Wedgewood, 2:19,

Dam, Virginia, by Alexander's Abdallah,

sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; second dam,

Grey Goose, dam of Champagne, 2:30;

Lily Simpson, 2:811; by Nottingham's

Norman, son of Morse horse; third dam,

by Brown Consul, son of Bald Face Con-

Tremont was bred by A. J. Alexander,

at Woodburn, Ky. He is a rich bay with

black points; stands 161 hands and weighs

1,200 pounds. His head is clean cut and

well shaped, the eye is large and clear,

expression resolute, indicating great game-

ness; his ear is medium-sized; well-shap-

ed neck, good length and clean cut; in

fact he is a large, smooth, well-propor-

tioned stallion; his whole outline pleasing

and general bearing commanding, repre-

senting one of the highest types of a trot-

State and Territory of the Union. The East Saginaw in 1882, trotting the sixth and corn; has not used the range but a very sponsible farmer, and all can thus learn stud, having covered seventy-five mares, for themselves, before they are required and had only a few days' preparation. In Porter, a firm that has been in the business fact he has never been regularly handled. His performances as a seven-year-old have Indian Territory, just across the State line stances by any stallion. The Doctor has on hand about 1,670 head, 1,430 of which and immediate benefit derived from the concluded to keep Tremont in the stud are on the range, and only have corn. him one season on the turf, and he is January while the snow was on the fully of the belief that he can trot in 2:20 ground. The remaining 240 are not in as having repeatedly shown better than a at the home ranche. Mr. Pitcher told me 2:20 gait. A stallion with such superior they only fed hay five days last winter. breeding, size, speed and color must prove a great sire. Tremont has had many H. H. Albright, and consists of about 1, honors conferred on him, having received | 000 head, in charge of the Hunter Bros premiums as follows: First at N. Y. State | They also have 118 Angora goats that I Fair at Rochester in 1877; first at N. Y. have had in charge, and rented to them State Fair at Elmira in 1878; first at N. Y. last fall. This flock is doing the best of State Fair at Utica in 1879; first at West- any I saw on my trip; they have been ern N. Y. Fair at Rochester in 1878; first | feeding on hay and corn all winter, and at Western N. Y. Fair at Rochester in have just taken the range. They have 1879; first at Jackson, Mich., in 1880; during the winter. second at Ohio State Fair at Columbus in

> coming two, and are of large size without sheep and they are doing fine on their number of premiums won by his colts in New York and Michigan are too numerevery intelligent breeder must look carefully to the size and breeding of stallions,

> > must be standard-bred and have a record of 2:30 or better. In selecting a stallion for breeding, it is necessary to look carefully to the breeding of his dams. Virginia, Tremont's dam, has produced a horse with a record better than 2:30; Grey Goose, his second dam, produced Champagne 2:30, and Bell, the dam of Belmont, produced McCurdy's Hambletonian, 2:261. With such a remarkable showing on the side of the dam, and when we take into consideration that the Commercial Hotel in Romeo on the Tremont was sired by one of the 8th inst., was a great success. The room best living sires, and isinbred to was crowded with visitors from all parts Thorne 2:18), the Normans (sire of Lulu 2:15 and May Queen 2:20), should be sufficient evidence that Tremont is one of the best stallions, taking all of his superior qualities into consideration, that breeders ever had an opportunity of patronizing.

Annual Shearing of the New York Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association.

The annual shearing exhibition of the New York American Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association for 1883 will be held at Avon, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, April 25th and 26th. Parties shipping sheep by the N. Y. Central to West Rush wiil be furnished free transportation to and from the exhibition by notifying W. G. Markham, or S. Hillman Avon, N. Y., as early as possible. JOHN P. RAY, Secretary.

Sheep Shearing Association.

The annual meeting of the above named Association will occur on Saturday, March 24th, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the Grange Hall, Battle Creek, Mich. All farmers, and every one interested in the improvement of this particular industry are earnestly invited to give their attention to, and attendance at, the annual meeting.

RYAN B. COWLES, Secretary.

ting stallion. Tremont has plenty of

THE SHEEP BUSINESS IN KANSAS.

it. I have not used it since I came to Michigan for the reason that there are no mills in this part of the State to grind it." ELE FALLS, Kansas, March 4th, 1883.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. As there are a great many men in Michi-

I left Albion, Michigan, two years ago last September with two carloads of fine ewes, which I held in Montgomery and Elk Counties, Kansas, about 15 months, and I will say that I never had sheep do better in all of my experience. They cost me 45 cents per head to winter, the grass costing nothing.

Last week, to my own!pleasure and benefit, I took the opportunity of visiting some of the prominent breeders to see how their flocks were getting along. Mr. Dolph I called on and found his flock doing well. Mr. Dolph is an Ohio man: he has been in Kansas in the sheep business some time; he has a flock of about seven

The next visit was to Messrs. Pitcher & about two years. Their ranche is in the never been equalled under like circum- from Montgomery County. They have this season; but in 1884 intends to give They have not had hay except during or better, with one season's handling, he good condition, and are fed hay and corn

The next flock visited was that of Mr 1879; first at Hemlock Lake, N. Y., in fed about a bushel of corn to each sheep

I delivered Mr Albright, of Sedan, 1881; second at Northern Ohio Fair at Kansas, a car load of fine ewes that my brother and myself loaded at Somerset, Tremont's oldest colts in Michigan are Michigan, January 26th. I saw these

great sheep country called Texas, and I will not even except that. I can keep sheep and any stallion that expects to occupy a first-class position here one year for sixty cents per head, and live in a country where they have good society, which they can not say of Texas. Kansas is not a success as a farm ing State, although the farmers are sowing oats and plowing for corn now.

Respectfully, M. M. KENNEDY.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS OF MA-

COMB COUNTY.

Editor Michigan Farmer. The meeting of the Macomb County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held at

Alexander's Abdallah, backed up of the county, and a number of wellby Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady | known Oakland County men were present. Pres. J. McKay called the meeting to order at 11 a. m., and as the Secretary was absent, A. H. Canfield was chosen to

fill the vacancy.

The address of John A. Paton on "The Care and Management of Breeding Cows." was excellent, and a lively discussion was provoked, and many questions asked by

the members and visitors. At one p. m., I. H. Butterfield, Jr., of Port Huron, delivered an address on the not be proceeded against personally for 'Points of Shorthorns: the Study a Necessity for Breeders." He showed conclusively that it was a great necessity to give careful attention and study to their points. Great interest was taken in this topic, and Mr. Butterfield had a great many questions asked him, all of which he answered in a way that convinced all sonally responsible to whoever may be that he had commenced thinking on this

A. H. Canfield's address on "Managing and Improving our Ordinary Farm Stock," roused them all up. The stand taken by Mr. Canfield did not appear in coincide with the ideas of most of his hearers, and a lively discussion was the result, everybody taking a hand in it.

subject before yesterday.

After a resolution of thanks to Messrs. Paton, Butterfield and Canfield for their addresses, permission was granted by them to publish the same. Five new names were added to the roll of membership, and the meeting then adjourned for three T. J. S.

MR. WM. PERRY writes as follows in egard to feeding corn and cob meal: "I have never heard of any bad effects from its use until I came here, and I have

had thirty years' experience in its use in eastern New York. There everybody feeds it to cattle and horses, and I have never heard any complaint made against

Repeated inquiry among those who have used corn cob meal satisfies us that it is not only harmless but beneficial. It may gan who would like to go into the sheep be that the cob contains little nutriment, business where they could run a large but still has a mechanical action on the flock without feeding so many months in corn meal, as the latter is a concentrated a year as is necessary in that State, but food. The potato is said by scientists to do not know where to start, and, as I have contain little nutriment, but with a little had some experience in the business in milk added, it furnishes subsistence to the Kansas, I thought I would let some of Irish peasantry almost entirely, and where your readers know what I thought about will you get a better muscled or better boned race? Milk alone would not do this. We cannot help thinking that cob meal is possessed of some good qualities, or those who have used it would not be se unanimous in its favor.

Stock Notes.

MR. C. R. BACKUS, of Williamston, Livingston Co., has sold to C. Hibbard & Son of Bennington, Shiawassee Co., the Shorthorn bull Wiley Oxford 3d. 34111, bred by B. B. Groom, of Winchester, Ky.

THE St. Johns Independent says: Mr. Whitcomb has bought of Leroy Maxam a five-year old gelding, by Louis Napoleon, dam, a Clipper Morgan mare, and a two-year old filly by Louis R., dam Lady Maxam. He paid a handsome

MR. GEORGE G. WHITCOMB. of St. Johns. sold recently to J. W. McGraw, of Bay City, the five year-old bay mare, Lady Maxam, by Louis Napoleon, dam by Potter's Henry Clay, for \$1,250. She is said to be one of the most elegant young mares in the country, and of

MR. E. E. STICKNEY, of East Shoreham, Vt., writes: "I have the old flock] of Merinos, established in 1834 by my father, Tyler Stickney. My sheep have done very well this winter; ny sales have been good for the past year. I have got for sale my twenty ewes that took the spec ial prize at the Addison Co., and Vermont State fairs last fall; also a few first-class rams. My ewes have been mostly bred to Hopeful, and I am expecting a very fine party of lambs this

Messrs. C. Hibbard & Son of Bennington. Mich., report the following sales of stock: To Morris Osburn, Owosso, Shorthorn bull Sir Mark 40354.

Sir Mark 40354.

To Chas. Arnold, Shaftsburg, one Merino ram.

To J. W. Dewey, Owosso, one Merino ram.

To Rush Bros., Owosso, one Merino ram.

To James Chapin, Owosso, one Merino ram.

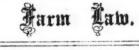
To G. R. Warren, Bennington, one Berkshire

oar pig.
To Edward Doyle, Bennington, one Berkshire oar pig. To James Chapin, Owosso, one Berkshire boar

It is quite evident the "Duchess" family of wild hay and corn. Mr. A. thinks he will take more of them another fall.

I do think Kansas is the best place to run sheep I ever saw, say in flocks of from 1,000 to 1,500. I have been in that

THE last statement is incorrect. Messrs Avery and Murphy purchased a Duchess heifer in Canada, at public sale, for \$22,000; and exported and sold in England another one for which they received \$24,000.



Inquiries from subscribers failing under this head will be answered in this column if the replies are of general interest. Address communication to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroit

The Drain Law.

HOMER, Calhoun Co., Mich., Feb. 24th, 1883. To the Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Please answer the following questions

apon the drain law: 1st. Are Drain Commissioners financially responsible for official transactions in any way except to the township and upon their bonds? Can suit be brought direct against Drain Commissioners? 2d. Does the cost of clearing drains in

the highway come out of the drain fund or out of highway tax? G. F. Schwab. Township Drain Commissioner for the Township of Homer, Calhoun Co.

Answer .- 1st. A township drain com misioner or any other township officer in the regular discharge of his official duty is not personally liable for his acts and canhis official conduct. If any one is aggrieved he must proceed against the township. But the moment such officer steps be yond his lawful authority, or does any act not authorized and supported by the law. he becomes a private citizen and his acts are so far trespasses for which he is perinjured. Such officer is liable on his official bond to the township only for any willful failure to perform the lawful duties of the office.

2. Where a drain runs along a public highway it is the duty of the overseers to keep the same open and free from all obstructions, and it would seem that the expense of it should come out of the highway tax. But when a general clearing of the whole drain becomes necessary the total expense of it should come out of the drain fund. The cost of keeping drains in repair-that is, of clearing them out-is levied and collected in the same manner as is provided for the construction of drains in the first instance. In that case where a drain improves any public highway the commissioner assesses a portion of the cost, by him determined, against the township, city or village, as the case may be, whose highway is thus benefitted. This assessment goes into the drain fund.

OUR FRENCH LETTER.

The Value of Oats as Food for Horses-The Annual Fal Stock Show at Paris-Influence of Shade on the Growth of Beets-Diminution of Weight in Beet Pulp Preserved in Silos-Percheron Horses.

Panis, March 3, 1883. THE VALUE OF OATS AS FOOD FOR HORSES. Oats are proverbially an exciting food, and popularly and truly viewed as neces-

sary to impart fire or vivacity to horses. Of late years this opinion has been called in question on purely chemical grounds it was assumed that the fatty matters of the grain conferred the strength, hence nothing more simple than to supply other food that would be equally rich in fatty matters, and costing less. Chemical analysis, however, was not able to demonstrate that oats possessed no special property independent of their nutritive value. Professor Sanson has examined this subject closely. He finds the excitable matter of oats is contained in the pericarp of the grain, is not aromatic as vanilla, has no analogy even with that substance; on the controry it resembles opium or nox vomica, and is highly nitrogenized. He calls this exciting matter of oats avenine. It varies not only with the variety of oats, but with the place where they are cultivated; as a rule, white contain least and black oats most avenine; those grown in Sweden reveal no great difference, but the variation is sensible in Russian oats. Below nine parts per thousand of oats, the dose is insufficient to excite a horse, and the influence of this excitation lasts for one hour per 21 lbs of oats. Bruising oats lessens the action of the avenine. If a horse then be required to trot, etc., during a period of four hours, 9 lbs. of oats will be necessary; any quantity beyond that will be a useless expenditure in point of production of energy or excitability, and as the latter is produced immediately after the oats are consumed. hence horses intended for a journey should only receive their feed just before

ANNUAL FAT CATTLE SHOW AT PARIS. The annual Fat Cattle Show in this city is about opening; the entries will not differ sensibly from those of last year. The congress will prove to be very important, implements and machinery.

INFLUENCE OF SHADE ON THE GROWTH OF BEETS.

An agriculturist draws attention to the curious fact that in a field of beet sown this year a space some 33x20 feet was shaded by plane trees. The difference between the plants thus grown in the shade and full light was very marked; in the shade a notable percentage of roots ran to seed, the foliage was developed at the expense of the bulbs, and the yield of sugar was three times less. DIMINUTION OF WEIGHT IN BEET PULP

PRESERVED IN SILOS.

The eminent German chemist Maercker has had his attention drawn to the regrowthy and excellent breed. markable diminution in weight of beet pulp preserved in trenches or silos; in the diminution has varied from 36 to 44 per than any others the characteristic of lean cent. Of course much allowance was meat. They are larger hogs than the averto be made for the excessive fermenta tion. But what astonished the chemis, most was the loss in dry or organic mat. ters; so that veritably the pulp became more aqueous after being stored in the Chinas, black and white. These are the silo. And this result was borne out by great market hogs of the west, and out tests made at the silos of numerous farm- number all other breeds. The white ers. These organic matters revealing such breeds do not stand rough treatment, a notable loss, represented as much as storms and wind, sunshine and cold equal 25 per cent of nitrogenus substances to the red and black breeds, and hence sequences in the loss of fertility sustained by alone. The loss was not due wholly to they are losing ground in the hog districts. the leaking of the water, but to fermenta- The Victoria hogs are white and, like tion, and the latter will be greater, as the mass is more porous. Hence the necessi- um in size. They possess all of the good ty to cover well, and tramp closely the pulp in the trench, and not employ chaff. important addition that they have better or cut straw for mixing, as that augments the porosity of the mass, and hence fermentation. Beet pulp ought to be con sumed as early as possible, and the chemist in question is of opinion that the compressed pulp would be more valuable for feeding purposes; containing less like anything but a white hog. When water, it would be less fatiguing for the dressed the surface skin peels off, and animal's stomach.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Normandy are in great request with forbeing purchased, several breeders have sell good animals for exportation, they will hereafter keep the flower of the flock ed are the most profitable." for themselves.

Success With Lambs.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune 'Over-feeding ewes with heating grain,

such as corn, and no exercise, has a tendency to make lambs small and weak; if as a specific in this way, and, defed heavy on grain, half oats or wheat pending solely upon this incomplete ferbran mixed with corn is better than clear | tilizer for an effect which it cannot and is corn; clear oats is better still; it is not heating and makes muscle, and is healthier, while corn produces heat and makes but one valuable element of plant growth, fat. When feeding very light with grain, viz.: soluble phosphoric acid, and therecorn does well enough. With full feeding on hay and cornfodder (if you have it) other element which it may require. If with a small grain ration once a day, and the soil happens to be deficient only in plenty of exercise, with plenty of water, this element, the phosphate hits and and an open shed, well bedded down with straw, to run in and out of at pleasure, and bred to a vigorous ram, ninety per cent of Merino lambs ought to be raised in large flocks, and a greater proportion in small flocks, without any trouble When a ram runs at large in large and nitrogen; the others, as lime, mag flocks the first get are large stand best, nesia, silica, and soda, are generally suffiand more ram than ewe lambs. It ciently abundant in the soil, while cartakes more pains to raise high-bred Merino | bonic acid and oxygen are plentiful in the

"Last spring I had a good many lambs | the manure or by some fertilizer. If one dropped that were strong enough to get only is wanting that must be supplied and up, but did not know enough to find the no other will take its place.

an almost dead lamb possesses. When too far gone to suck when chilled, place close to the fire where it is quite warm, feed a little warm milk containing a little hog's lard, and it will soon be on its legs bleating; have its dam close by; place the teat in its mouth while the ewe is standing, and it will feed itself. In some cases this may have to be repeated two or three times before the lamb gets a good sendoff. The lard in the milk, as everyone skilled in raising lambs well knows, prevents costiveness, which cow's milk in a young lamb has a tendency to produce.

"A lamb that has strength enough to get up and get hold of the teat, will start the milk without any help, but when so a little saliva to gently start the milk, but if they will suck they generally have the desired result. It is not profitable to breed Merino ewes until they are coming three years old; if bred younger are apt to run off and leave their lambs. In such cases shut sheep and lamb in a small enclosure and while holding the unnatural mother for the lamb to suck have the dog in the pen with you, which will in many cases frighten her to her senses, and after keeping up for a day or two she will own her lamb. To make a sheep that has lost her lamb own the lamb of another, skin her own dead lamb and wrap the skin around the lamb you wish her to raise; in this way, it is said, many an old sheep has

Comparison of Breeds of Swine. Col. F. D. Curtis, in the N. Y. Tribune, gives the following which will be of value to all young agriculturists and to some old

"Every breed of swine has some special

merit. In some cases the differences are little, as, for instance, in the small Yorkshire, Suffolk and Lancashire. They are all white, with small upright ears, thin skins, small bones, short dished faces, unusually light coats of hair, and all of them mature early and make very fat Such pigs always keep easy, as they do not make much growth, 200 or 300 pounds, more often 200. They are quiet in disposition, as all chunky breeds are. The Essex is very similar in form, bone and all other characteristics. except color, being black, which makes them better calculated to endure the hot sun, as they will not on account of their color, blister as readily, and because their skins especially in what refers to agricultural are thicker. Next to the Essex are the modern Berkshires, also black with white feet, white stripe in the face and white brush. They have all the good qualities of the Essex and the advantage of being of straw when it has been grown on highlarger; some families twice as large and ly manured land, and how he may have others not much more growthy. The very heavy yield of straw and but little Berkshires in old times had more lean grain; but he may not understand the reameat mixed with the fat than any other son of it. A reference to those tables will breed. This peculiarity has been very show that wheat contains a large propormuch bred out of them, especially in the tion of phosphoric acid, and more of it smaller families, which are modelled more after the Essex with which they have been

crossed; the Essex having been crossed

with the Neapolitan breed of hogs. The

larger and less 'improved' (so-called) pos-

ess more of the ancient or original char-

acteristics of the Berkshire, and are a

"The Red Berkshires, now rapidly be

coming popular, are descended from an course of five and fourteen months that old family of Berkshires and possess more age Black Berkshire, and have pendant ears. Quite similar to the Red Berkshires in uniting the desirable qualities to make the best market hog, are the Poland some of the Berkshire families, are mediqualities of the fine white breeds, with the coats of hair, and can endure both the cold and hot sun better on this account. Ches ter Whites and Large Yorkshires rank in size with the Poland-China and Berkshire. Their color is considered by some to even black hogs dress white, but a little bluish in tint. Red hogs dress white. The horses of Perche (Percherons) in The meat of all small breeds is fatter than that of the larger breeds. They will fateigners. Alarmed at the best specimens I ten on less food, but the more weight can be obtained in larger breeds with a les resolved that while they will continue to proportion of lard. The larger breeds are better breeders, and everything consider

Artificial Fertilizers.

The nature and uses of artificial fertilizers are too little known and understood and this leads to disappointment and loss in some cases. Many farmers have heard of "phosphate," as it is commonly called, not expected to produce, become discour aged. Superphosphate of lime contains fore cannot supply a crop with any proves a success, but if it is deficient in others, not all the phosphoric acid in ex istence will help the crop. All plants need specially three elements of those which they contain to be furnished to them liber ally. These are phosphoric acid, potash lambs than of common or runout breeds. air. But these three must be supplied in

teat, but after catching the ewe and put- Usually all of these elements are needting teat in lamb's mouth two or three ed, and then neither one nor two of them times while the ewe was standing, the will be of any use alone, because a plant lamb would go along and take care of it. cannot grow unless every element of it is in self. Most any lamb just dropped that the soil prepared and ready for its use, so year 2,800 bushels of wheat on land from which has any life in it, with proper care can be that phosphate alone will be useless if a spring crop had been taken, and says, in com-

phate together; nor if nitrogen be wanting will potash and phosphate alone serve. This should be clearly understood, because it is the very root and principle of manuring and fertilization and of plant growth. The artificial or commercial ferilizers in common use are guano, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash of various grades, superphosphate of lime, dried blood and flesh, ground bone, fish-scrap, and the various prepared special fertilizers, such as the complete manures, used as a substitute for yard manure, and corn, tobacco, potato, and grass and grain manures, compounded specially in regard to the composition of the crops for which they are prepared. weak it can't do this, it may be well with The composition of these fertilizers given the thumb and finger after being wet with in the following table will serve as a guide for their useful application when contrasted with the composition of the various power enough in the jaws to accomplish crops for which their use is to be recom-

mended.	ABLE	T	
COMPOSITION OF		IS FERTILIZ	ERS.
	Vitrates,		
Ī	ncluding Ammonia		Potash, Pounds
444 400 100 01	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds
Guano		14	9
Nitrate of soda			50
Muriate potash		**	38 to 44
Sulphate of potash			90 10 41
Sulphate of potash, low grade			27 13
Kainit		004-00	10
Superphosphate		32 to 38	••
Ground bone		1	** 3/
Dried blood		131/4	34
Fish scrap		7 to 16	3 to 8
Complete manure	4	7 to 10	3100
Grass and grain ma-	K 40 W	7 to 9	5 to 7
nure	5 10 7	11	7
Corn manure		9	7
Potato manure	~	7%	734
Tobacco manure		174	4.74
In 1,000 lbs. of good manure		2	51/4
Т	ABLE 1	II.	
COMPOSI	TION OF	PLANTS.	
		Phosphor	ic
	Nitroge		Potash,
In 1,000 pounds.	nound	s. pounds.	
Wheat		8	51/4
Wheat straw		21/4	614
Hay		7	20
Comp	16	6	33/

A comparison of these two tables will illustrate the necessity above pointed out for the existence in a manure or fertilizer of all these three important elements. It will be seen at a glance that wheat requires a manure especially rich in nitrogen, and that the use of superphosphate alone will be a very defective method of supplying the needs of a wheat crop. It will also show how very differently the various crops are constituted in regard to their demands upon a fertilizer, and further, it will explain the reason why it is that even barnyard manure itself is not a sufficient fertilizer for all crops, and especially why it fails in regard to wheat. Every farmer knows how his crop of wheat is apt to fall down and lodge from weakness than any other plant mentioned in the list, while yard manure is specially deficient in this substance, but that it is admirably constituted for the production of straw as regards all its elements. But the tables will speak for themselves to every careful reader, and need no further intro duction in this respect .- N. Y. Times.

Agricultural Items.

Colorado imports annually over a million dollars worth of butter and cheese.

THE English Agricultural Gazette notes that the cows in dairies for the London milk trade inherit some Shorthorn blood "in 89 cases out

PROF. SHELTON, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, holds that the cultivation of such crops as broom corn, hemp, flax, and, perhaps, castor beans, which furnish but little, if any, stock feed, will ultimately lead to serious con-

FROM the Agricultural department at Washington we find that the average price of corn in the entire United States for eleven years from 1871 to 1881, inclusive, appears to be about forty-three cents per bushel. The highest annual average was sixty-four cents in 1874, while the lowest was thirty-one cents in 1878.

the lands so cultivated.

PROF. H. W. WILEY says of sorghum seed that all starch-eating animals will eat it with be an advantage, as many persons do not avidity, but that the full nutritive value can be gotten only by grinding or by boiling. He thinks an estimate of ten bushels of seed will be nearer the truth; and says that, while the blades of sorghum make a valuable fodder, it is doubtful whether they repay the labor of gathering them.

> A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says his experience has been that comparative ly few cows will bear feeding for the highes production of milk for more than two or three years, without getting out of condition, either by garget, barrenness, or abortion; or when inclined to fatten, the secretions after a fev months from calving are appropriate to the making of flesh rather than milk.

> FROM all over the country comes the warn ing to farmers to look well to their seed corn and test it thoroughly before planting. Select 100 kernels at random, and either plant in a box of earth by the kitchen stove or put between wet cloths at the ordinary temperature of the same room, or sprout in a bottle of water hung in the sunshine. The germinated kernels will indicate the percentage that will grow.

> PROF. A. E. BLOUNT, in a lecture on "Wheat and Wheat Culture," before a Colorado institute, said that smut in wheat often is communi cated to the growing crop by the particles of smut that adhere to the old stubble, and he advises the burning off the stubble of fields of wheat where smut had prevailed. Vitrioling seed wheat would only purify the seed, but if smut was on the old stubble it would be of no avail if wheat was to follow wheat.

A MEMBER of the Elmira Farmers' Club says grain enough should be fed to colts to insure a healthy growth. He says it is all folly to say that grain hurts colts, unless fed too freely, and it is never so fed when required to produce thrift. A colt in the first year has greater need of grain than in the second year, and will assimilate relatively larger rations. He would feed no grain except oats, no corn, no chopped stuffs, but wheat bran may be used without deleterious effect. His rule is to begin feeding grain while the colt is yet with the

F. P. Root, of Monroe Co., N. Y., raised last raised; it is astonishing how much vitality potash be wanting, or nitrogen and phos- ments on his achievement: "In Western warts, bunions.

New York, since our lands have become in a degree exhausted of their virgin fertility, we are raising even better crops of wheat than in earlier days when our soils had all their native fertility, which is due to better cultivation and the use of fertilizers. It is one of the anomalies in agriculture that a rich, fertile soil is poorly and slightly cultivated, and not until a failure of crops from exhaustion of soil forces upon the farmer a necessity for better cultivation will he avail himself to its ad-

The Poultry Pard.

The Best Food for Young Chickens A well-known writer on poultry mat ters says in the Country Gentleman, i reference to the food which should be prepared for very young chicks:

" For young chicks just hatched, I us a custard made of equal parts of eggs and new milk. The young things eat very little, and that little must be wholeson and satisfying. To have strong, sturdy chicks, they should remain on the nest at least forty-eight hours after hatching. As soon as all the eggs that will are hatched I clear the nest of shells and unhatched eggs, throw the hen off the nest, having first placed food and drink within her reach, and allow her to remain until her wants are relieved. after which she will return and be quiet for the 48 hours, or until time to remove her, with her brood, to the coop or building, where they are to remain until weaned. If a steady sitter and the eggs are all right, the hen will hatch them out uniformly. Long before the chicks begin to hatch, all unfertilized eggs should have been removed from the

"At the end of the first 24 hours. place some of the custard on a shingle in front of the nest, and the hen, if a good mother, will call her brood and feed them This food is the very best they can take being soft, digestible and nutritious. It is nearly the same nourishment that heretofore has supplied the growth of the chicks. I generally arrange so as to have several broods hatch at the same time when there is little trouble. I feed the chicks sometimes half a dozen times a day when small. They do not run at large, except in the very warmest portion of the day, until after several days, and if the weather is bad, not before a week old. I continue this custard, beginning when two or three days old, to introduce with it cracked corn, wheat or buck wheat, so that they may become accus tomed to it by degrees, until capable of subsisting on it entirely. When fed whole grain, or even meal, the chicks must be allowed plenty of fresh drink (water is the best), and run on the ground, or where they can have free access to gravel or coal ashes.

"For green food, I use chopped onion tops, if I can get them. If not, I give finely-cut lettuce, fresh, tender grass or running mallows, of which they are very fond when in confinement. My chicks always thrive; I seldom lose any. To make the custard, take one egg, well beat en, and add about three tablespoonfuls of new milk, and bake in a small shallow pan. This preparation makes a custard so stiff that it will break into lumps, and none is wasted, as would be the case with softer food. It is better than hard-boiled eggs. I have used bread and milk, but it is not so good. One egg makes sufficient ood per day for eight or ten chicks a first of the small breeds. The larger breeds of chickens can sooner be weaned off. The expense is not great, taking into account the nice, thrifty condition of the fowls. They keep ahead of all diseases, and there is no loss if careful to prevent accidents. They make finer birds when grown up, and splendid hens for egg-production. With the closest calculation, it takes about a bushel of corn per year for a hen. If other grain is used with it, of course less will be required but all fowls for thrift and profit must be given one feed of corn daily. Without it they stop just short of the de sired result, whether it be flesh or eggs. I feed adult or laying fowls a soft, warn feed in the morning, and find the quanti ty of eggs increased by doing so."

Changing Eggs. The meanest man who farms is he who asks his neighbor to change eggs with him, especially if that neighbor is so enterprising as to produce a good stock of fowls. Mr. Meanness would not pay a few dollars for a dozen eggs. No. not he for he has to sell his eggs for what they will bring in the market, and he will not pay "them fellows" fancy prices for eggs. But eggs are eggs, and chickens are chickens, reasons Mr. Enterprise, and although the eggs I pay dearly for may be no better on the table than those I have at home, yet they contain the germs of a distinct breed from that which I now possess, and by buying the eggs, at a cost of only a few dollars. I introduce on my farm a better class of fowls, from which I may sell my neighbors a few dozen eggs next season by which I can improve their flocks, and be reimbursed for my outlay. Mr. Enterprise procures the eggs, and from them he soon has a flock of beautiful, unirorm fowls, the admired of all who see them and even Mr. Meanness stops on the road looks over into the yard, and wishes they were his. So strong becomes his desire that he waits upon Mr. Enterprise, speaks highly of the fowls, and then boldly, unblushingly, and without shame, proposes to change eggs with him. Too mean to invest, he is willing to reap the fruits of his neighbor's enterprise by giving him a sitting of eggs from nondescript fowls, for those of a good variety. In this case, Mr. Meanness thinks, in the exchange that an egg is not an egg so far as its relation to the expected chicken is con-

cerned. Change eggs with an enterprising man only. Let the bare-faced scrub-keeper pay for them. He has no right to expec breeder of good stock to change eggs with him any more than to ask one to change a gold dollar for a new penny Eggs for the table, and eggs for hatching are different things.—Farmers' Magazine

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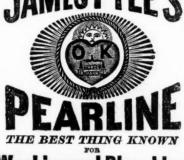




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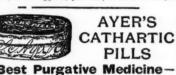
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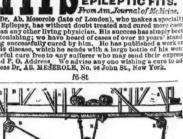
MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. - Wherea MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 26th day of August A. D. 1878, executed by Mary Freedman and Louis Freedman, her husband, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Archange Marion, of the same place, and recorded on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1878, at 2:57 o'clock r. m., in liber 147 of mortgages, on page 28 in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was duly assigned by Adolph N. Marlon as administrator of the estate of Archange Marion, deceased, to Alexis-Campau, by indenture dated January 20th, 1881, and recorded on the same day and year in liber 19 of assignments of mortgages on page 203 in the Register's office for Wayne County aforesaid, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of seven hundred and ninety-one dollars (879100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at Public Auction or vendue to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered one hundred and fitteen (115) and one hundred and sixteen (116) Mullett farm, excepting the westerly twenty-four (24) feet in width front and rear of lot one hundred for the county of the county of the promises in said mortgage that the county of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage the described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered one hundred and fitteen (115) and one hundred and sixteen (116) Mullett farm, excepting the westerly twenty-four (24) feet in width front and rear of lot one hunafteen (115) and one hundred and sixteen (116) Mullett farm, excepting the westerly twenty-four (24) feet in width front and rear of lot one hundred and sixteen (116), and the easterly twenty-four (24) feet front and rear of lot one hundred and fifteen (115), as above; said premises being situated on the south side of Mullett street, between Rivard and Russell streets, in the City of Detroit aforesaid, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclosure.

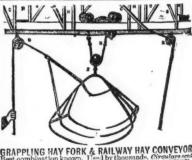
Dated Detroit, this afteenth day of January, A. D. 1883. ALEXIS CAMPAU, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. - Wuere MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 13th day of April, A. D. 1877 executed by Samuel Freedman and Sarah Freedman, his wife, of Detroit, Wayns County, Michigan, to Oswald Hessalbacher, of the same place, and recorded on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1877, at 4:10 P. M., in liber 139 of mortgages, on page 189, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of nine hundred and sive dollars and 38-100 cents (8905 38-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall Daveter the bayes the halldise the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as the east half of lot numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151), be the same more or less in the subdivision of the Louis Moran farm secalled) between Fort and Elizabeth streets, made by William Hale, according to the recorded plat thereof recorded in liber fifty-five (55) of deeds, on pages 243 and 244 Wayne County records; said lot being situated on the south side of Mullett street, in the City of Detroit aforesaid, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing and the costs and expenses allowed by law in ing and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this fifteenth day of January, A.

JOSEPH PERRIEN and DOMINICK PERRIEN Executors of the last will and testament of said Oswald Hesselbacher, deceased, WILLIAM LOOK, Mortgagees ev for Executors. A Leading London Physician establishes az Office in New York for the Cure of





Agents C. B. WEEKS, New York.

350 PURE BRED

The Largest and Choicest Importations even brought to this country. The Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all frot the deepest milking families. It will pay ever buyer to see this herd before purchasing.

HAMBLETONIAN HORSES. Personal inspection solicited. Catalogue application. Mention this paper.

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Any one sending me 39c. and the addresses of 10 acquaintances will receive by return mall goods (not recipes) that ne \$6.25. This is an honest of fer to introduce staple goods. If you want a fortune, act now. J. D. HEKRY, BOX 127, Buffalo, N1 10.98t

50 Splendid Latest Style chromo cards, name, 10c. Premium with 3packs. E.H. Pardee, New Haven, C \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

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Horticultural,

ATMOSPHERIC DRAINAGE.

At the late meeting of the State Pomological Society at Marshall, in the discussion that followed the able paper of Mr. Joseph T. Lannin, of South Haven, on Peach Orchards, it was stated that to peach growing. In reply to a question as to how such places could be known. the shore near South Haven, upon the the eastern side a failure of the crop was a frequent occurrence.

Mr. E. M. Potter, of Kalamazoo, said quently regarded as waste land, it would be a good thing to have them utilized as ones

that a temperature twelve degrees below yellows in my peach orchard. I have cut cutting just as taken from the parent zero was fatal to the peach? And if so, would not some of the statements made prove misleading to those who thought of very careful to keep the brush from rubsetting out orchards?

Mr. Charles C. Gorham of Marshall, in quired if it were true that the peach could If so it was very important to have it generally known.

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Secretary Garfield called upon Prof. W. W. Tracy for his experience in regard to the degree of cold the peach could withstand without damage. The Professor said that depended upon surrounding circumstances. He had known instances where the peach had withstood a degree of cold that at other times had proved fatal. If the temperature fell to 20 where others have been taken out, and degrees below zero, and the next day proved cloudy and not windy, it was not likely either the trees or fruit buds would be injured; but a much less degree of cold, followed by a sunshiny day, would be sure of doing much damage. It was the freezing and sudden thawing that generally injured the trees. His experience and observation favored the theory advanced by Mr. Lannin and Mr. Potter, that high ridges, with intervening ravines, were favorable situations in which to set out peach orchards. In answer to a ques tion as to whether he should select such situations in sections where the temper ature was likely to fall 18 or 20 degrees be low zero, he said that if other surroundings were favorable he should ignore the low temperature. He had traveled through a great portion of the State of New York, and away up in the northeast portion of it he would find a small peach orchard on the top of some bluff or ridge, and always doing well, although the temperature frequently fell 20 and even 30 degrees

prevailed there. little injury had been sustained.

President T. T. Lyon detailed several that as he went south the degree of cold that could be sustained by the peach without injury, was much less than at the north. At one point in the south, peach ture of zero was certain to destroy the entire crop for that season. It was there fore certain that it was not the cold alone that did the damage.

The above is of course only a condensation of the statements made by those taking part in the discussion, but it will serve to show the change of opinion that has taken place in recent years in regard to positions best adapted to the cultivation of the peach. It appears from the detailed experience of successful peach advantage it is best to keep the trees singrowers that there are many places in Michigan as well as other States, where peach orchards may be set out with good prospects of their proving both successful single trunk is required to be looked afproduced little or nothing for their owners. The subject of atmospheric drainage is a new one to most fruit men, and opens up a wide field for investigation and research, and that too, in the direction of valuable practical results.

SOUTH HAVEN AND CASCO POM-OLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SOUTH HAVEN, March 5, '83, President Phillips in the chair. Question for discussion, "Are we doing all we

peach trees?"

Prof. Beal of the Agricultural College, had expressed the opinion, "that as the when put together the cuts will pinch spores of bacteria are known to float in very closely. Practice with a sharp knife the atmosphere, and that as it had been demonstrated that cutting off the limbs of smooth cut and a uniform slant. When trees and leaving them in the orchard, did the cion exactly fits the cut on the twig, not kill the bacteria, but left them to live wrap with waxed strips of cloth. Graftand grow," we were not only not doing what we can to prevent the spread of the parts beeswax, two parts tallow, melt disease, but establishing a dangerous practice. Allowing this theory of Prof. Beal's to be correct, Mr. K. thought it not improbable that the stumps of trees left set away in the bowl for use, or made into standing in the orchard would continue rolls an inch in diameter, and kept in a to propagate the disease, for although the cool place. After the cions are set this wish to grow one that is less hardy it will be

Joseph Lannin did not believe that Prof. Burrill had yet proved that bacteria was the cause of the yellows. On the contrary he was of the opinion that the disease pro duced or originated the bacteria. Even allowing Prof. Burrill's theory to be cor rect, (that the bacteria is the cause of yellows,) how can we follow an invisible disease? We certainly have much to learn yet about this mystery.

A. S. Dyckman.-Although I have cut 900 trees the past year, I have set 2,500, agree with Mr. Lannin that it is far from being proved yet that bacteria is the cause Mr. Lannin said that they were always of yellows. Prof. Taylor claimed to have high ridges of land, with deep ravines discovered many years ago that the cause near them. Upon the tops of such of yellows was a fungus, but I said then ridges the peach always did well, and the as I do now, that the fungus growth was trees were not affected by a temperature not the cause but the consequence. The that would be fatal to them if planted in thriftiest trees are attacked more often a high open plain or in a valley. He than those of a moderate growth. It is than it is. It is true that it is being done mentioned such a ridge extending along hardly possible to burn all the trees at western slope of which good crops of itself. I do not agree with Prof. Beal, peaches were grown every year, while on that the leaves that are dead in the orchard will spread the disease.

J. J. Atherly.-In St. Joseph where they did nothing to prevent the spread of the the situations described by Mr. Lannin as yellows, their trees were soon gone. We being adapted to the culture of the are doing better by taking them out more peach, owed their fitness to atmospheric promptly. Many of our orchards are drainage. As is well known, cold air is comparatively free from yellows, where heavier than warm, and it naturally sinks the diseased trees have been removed into the ravines and valleys, leaving the promptly. As soon as I find a tree affectwarmer air on the tops of the hills or ed, I take it out at once. We should be ridges. Such situations were common all very careful in removing the trees from through the State, and, as they were fre- the orchard, and not allow the diseased

Frank Linderman .- I am doing all I can Mr. Healey asked if it was not certain to prevent the spread of the disease of the the brush up fine and drawn it out by hand and burned it. I have been bing against the other trees. I have set out, the cuttings will produce some fruit young trees in the same place where the the succeeding year .- Germantown Telediseased ones were taken out, after leavnot withstand this degree of temperature? ing the hole open to the action of the frost, and applying salt and ashes liberally When pruning the trees I use carbolic acid on the tools after pruning each tree Geo. W. Griffin .- In the first part of the season I take out all the diseased trees and drag them out with one horse. Our trees are headed rather high, and the limbs do not come in contact with the healthy ones. We always cut the diseased trees as soon as we can. We have set trees in they have done well. Some have borne two crops of good fruit free from yellows. H. J. Linderman.-When Mr. Dyckman takes out 900 trees in a year, it is rather peor encouragment to be careful or prompt in removing trees. I have always been careful, but have lost all my oldest orchard. I have reset the most of it in alternate rows, not planting any trees in the same place where the diseased trees

Rush Linderman said they had never shipped any diseased peaches, from their orchard, (applause).

A. D. Healy said he would join hands with all the fruit growers who were ready to put the law in force.

A. S. Dyckman would not ship a basket of yellows peaches knowingly for \$100. J. G. RAMSDELL,

How to get Healthy Quince Trees.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says that quinces have demanded a high price for some years past, for the reason that owing below zero. He had a peach orchard at to a diseased state of the trees it has be-Grand Traverse, this State, that was not come very difficult to grow fruit of the the wind or insects be to carry over the affected by the temperature that usually first quality. The quince, unlike other pollen) of such vegetables as do not infruit trees, has been propagated from Secretary Garfield mentioned the case slips, and not by grafting or budding on of the Le Valley peach orchard near Ionia, seedling roots, consequently the entire where the thermometer had registered 20 tree, root and branches, is a production degrees below zero, and its proprietor felt from old wood that in its progress towards sure that the damage would be immense; old age has gathered up various diseases, but was agreeably surprised to find but that instead of being in a measure overcome by various seedling roots, is encouraged by the feeble roots that spring instances, coming directly under his own from diseased slips. This process of growobservation, in which the results proved ing trees from diseased wood ought to be conclusively in his own mind that the at once abandoned, and a new departure hard freezing was not necessarily fatal if taken. New seedlings should be grown not followed by sunshine that caused a from the most perfect specimens of fruit; rapid thawing out. He had also noticed even then, at first, many of the seedlings will possess constitutional weakness, coming as they must from diseased trees. but no doubt some will escape, and be healthy and vigorous. As soon as healthy trees growers had assured him that a temperal are thus obtained all of the diseased trees should be destroyed.

We already have some new seedling quinces that are said to be healthy and produce excellent fruit; if so, the old trees should be destroyed as soon as there is any indication of disease, and the new seedlings introduced to replace them.

The enemy to the quince is the borer which works near the roots; but this is an enemy that is easily conquered if taken in season. To be able to work to the best gle, and not in clusters as many do, which is easily done by keeping the sprouts cut off when the tree is small. When only a and remunerative, that heretofore have ter, it is easy to examine all around the tree, which should be done twice a year, in May and September. If this is done faithfully, there is but little danger of injury by borers, providing coal ashes or gravel be heaped up around the trees during the summer season.

Whip Grafting.

Dr. Carpenter tells, in the Ohio Farmer, how to do whip grafting:

"Care must be taken to have the cior and the twig into which it is inserted of can to prevent the spread of yellows in very nearly the same size, so that the bark of each should just come together. A Henry King said he understood that perfectly smooth cut should be made on each, of the same slant, so that on any little branch until you can make a ing wax is made of two parts resin, three together (in an earthen bowl or small iron vessel) very gradually over a slow fire, and stir thoroughly. This may be limbs are dead the stump still lives, and wax should be carefully applied to the better to bud it on the hardlest stock, above wounded parts, concealing the cut and ground.

the clefts, and then wrap with waxed cloth, prepared by wrapping strips of old muslin or calico around a stick. The strips for ordinary cleft grafting should be about one inch wide, and for whip grafting half an inch. The edge of the strip, in winding, is just lapped a little; this is then smeared with the melted wax, either with a brush or by dipping in the wax in a heated state: then wrap on more strips in the same manner and thoroughly smearing the whole. Several of these of the State which were specially adapted so I expect to keep my number good. I rolls, according to the extent of the work

> Setting Out Current-Cuttings. The current is so valuable a fruit, it is

so readily grown, and occupies so small a space of ground, that the wonder is that it is not cultivated on a much greater area on a much greater scale than formerly, once, as soon as the disease manifests still it falls far short of what it ought to be. In setting out the cuttings they should be taken of course out of last year's wood. They can now be cut at any time and stuck in the ground an inch or two until the time for planting arrives, which is throughout April and the first half of May. They should be set in the ground about six inches, the soil around wellpressed with the foot, watered when neces sary, and mulched when hot weather sets in. If well done every one ought to grow. But in getting ready the cutting, if wishing to raise the most fruit, let all the eyes remain on it, as each will produce a limbs to come in contact with the healthy | bush; but if a small tree is desired cut out every one beneath the surface, and you will get it, but not so much fruit, nor will the tree be so lasting. In planting the bush, a branch or shoot will come from

Raising Tomatoes.

every eye, and the bush will last an al-

most indefinite period. If carefully set

In "Hints to Young Gardeners," in the Country Gentleman, a New York vegeta-

ble grower says: "There are many ways of caring for omatoes, but of all, I prefer the stake, as taking less time and being more satisfactory and profitable. To train to a as not to obstruct its growth. If hens are allowed in the garden, it is well to cut off all the lateral branches from the ground up two feet at least. Pinch off the end of each bearing branch, leave but one bunch of fruit on it, and stop the growth of the main stalk when as high as you wish, in the same way. A sun-flower stalk is the cheapest and most profitable, as it or elsewhere for stakes, to sharpen and year's use; besides, you have a harvest of seeds better for hens than corn. Cut the by the bees. leaves from the flower-stalk a little higher up than the tops of the tomatoes to prevent shading. As tomatoes in rich ground will grow from four to six feet high, use the Russian sun-flower, which is the tallest of its kind.

"Hybridizing may not be entirely prevented, but will be in part by planting the seeds of such kinds as are not likely to hybridize as far apart as your land will permit, growing between them one or more rows (the more the better, as the greater the distance the less likely will The teller also these interven ing vegetables are, the better-corn, tomatoes and tall peas like the Champion furnishing the best barriers, especially if the hills stand in a diagonal or quincunx position, which will also allow of more

"Sunflowers intended for stalks should be started early in the house, so that they will attain a growth of two feet or more by the time you wish to set out tomatoes. It is a good plan to start both tomatoes and sunflowers in large turnips or potatoes having the eyes cut out, one plant in each, and upon removing to the garden, set the turnip or potato in the ground where the sunflower is to stand, close to and on the west side of the tomato.

"Where tomato plants are staked, they expose their fruit much more completely to the sun-light and a free circulation of air: are always in sight and more readily gathered. If a horse can be used (and one should be to save time and labor), the drill, hoes, cultivators, &c., should be snited to its use, but if compelled to use hand labor, there are very excellent tools suited to such work. The soil of the garden should be as rich as you can make it with old, well rotted stable manure. Do not use fresh or green manure, unless it be a coat of horse stable manure, which should be spread over the garden in the fall and raked off in the spring, and burnt on the ground or carried off.

Horticultural Notes.

It is now stated that an experiment is to be tried next fall, having for its object the placing of American grapes on the English markets.

EUROPE has just produced a crop of beet-root sugar estimated at two million tons. Twothirds of all the sugar consumed in European countries is produced from the sugar beet.

THE proprietors of Mount Hope nurseries Rochester, N. Y., raise very fine specimens of fruit, and to prove that the fruit exhibited is not selected for the occasion, they state that three or four sorts of their best winter pears sold for \$10 per bushel, and some sorts not so fine at \$8.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Iowa Home says that it is a mistake to raise cabbage plants in a cold frame or hot-bed. He plants the seed where he wants the cabbage to grow, and when the plant shows four leaves, thin out all but the strongest plant in each hill. He claims transplanting checks the growth of the plant, and that by the latter method larger and heavier heads are produced.

B. O. CURTIS says, in the Prairie Farmer, that a tree may be the hardiest of old trees and if worked on a tender stock the first hard winter the stock fails and the tree is lost. If a variety is hardy it should be grafted in the root; if you

it and concluded that the practice did more harm than good. The rough bark is a protection to the tree from sudden changes of temperature. The benefit often claimed from scraping the trees comes from the greater attention paid to them in other respects by men who take this trouble. Whitewashing apple trees is equally ineffectual for good.

Last year over three million pounds of dried apples were exported from this country to the markets of China, India, Egypt, Southern Africa, Australia, and also to England and Scot-land. Four-fifths of this amount was exported from the port of New York. The exporters gather them up from all portions of the coun try, the best, it is said, coming from North Carolina. The cores and parings are shipped using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Drugto France, where they are used in changing the flavors of various brands of wine.

THE Indiana Farmer says, in reference to the spring care of orchards, that all sprouts should be removed from around the roots of the trees, and what pruning is required should be done before the sap rises, or the spring growth commences. If care has been taken to set the heads properly when the trees were young, but little pruning will be required; but suckers or water sprouts must be removed, and an occasional neglected limb with a cross direction must be taken out. Dead trees should be replaced with young, thrifty ones from the nursery. When it becomes necessary to plant a tree where one has died, it will be well to remove the earth to the depth of at least two feet, and four or five feet in diameter, and fill the space with fresh earth. This will secure a thrifty growth of the new tree, which otherwise is rarely obtained.

For the Miseries of Dyspepsia,

and they include almost every unpleasant feeling that belongs to physical diseases and mental wretchedness, this potent medicine, Simmons Liver regulator, is a certain and speedy cure.

Apiarian.

The Moth Miller.

To those who understand the nature and habits of these insects, nothing sounds more absurd than the oft expressed be lief of the inexperienced that their bees have been destroyed by the moth miller. In the many losses so attributed, the stake three tyings will be necessary, tying worms are the effect and not the cause. each so tight to the stake that it will not We often hear of putting the bees up out slip upon it, and so loosely about the vine of the way of the moth, by those who do not know or never stop to think that the moth, the mother of all worms, can fly as well as the bees. As with all our plans and traps for catching the worms that have completely done their work and have left their combs to spin their cocoons and die, at least so far as their worm life exists, we are none of us able to say just how the eggs of the moth are gotten into saves the time required to go to the woods the hives. Suffice it to say they are often found in the remotest corner of the combs, set, and gather up and store for the next where it seems impossible that the moth could ever get, being so closely watched

Worms seem natural to the hives, and are hatched on the combs to a greater or less extent, at all times during the warm weather. Bees understand how to protect themselves, and so long as they are in a fair condition keep the worms cleaned out, and they do but little if any damage. But should a colony become queenless for any length of time, or so reduced in strength as to be unable to protect the combs, they soon fall a prey to the worms. As in the first instance, the mother of the colony gone, the cluster dwindles very fast. The worms find lodgment in a part of the combs. The bees become listless and discouraged, and instead of re sisting the encroachment of the worms, crowd over to one side or corner, eventually yielding to the enemy. Under like circumstances, we have known weak colonies with their queen to leave their hives rather than keep up the unequal contest. Not unfrequently we find some of the patent hives so constructed as to afford a a complete harbor for the worms entirely around the brood nest, affording the worms such an advantage that they may drive off quite a strong colony of black bees. Italians protect themselves much better than the blacks .- Indiana Farmer.

Dysentery in Bees.

C. N. Abbott, in the British Bee Jour nal, says:

"Dysentery is the only winter disease known amongst bees, and is produced by their partaking of food which disagrees with them, by cold and dampness, or by over long confinement by stress of weather. Now, from long observation, it has become a settled question in the mind that bees cannot void excreta naturally except when on the wing, and, as is well known, unless the weather is mild, they cannot venture abroad with any hope of returning, and, consequently, the desired flight is often delayed until the disease takes very serious form, and bees actually burst in the hive, fouling the combs and smearing their fellows with noxious mat ter. Sometimes the instinct of cleanliness. or sanitation, induces them to creep from the hive even in very cold weather, and attempt to fly, to fall however from the alighting-board to the ground and perish there, and who as a bee-keeper has not seen a heap of dead, many of them stained with filth, lying in front of a doomed hive? But how very few have observed that distended bees in the act of falling, which gives motion to the wings, get the relief demanded even though the coldness of the ground and the chilliness of the atmosphere prevent their rising again and re-entering the hive? It is because a flight, or even a fall, is necessary to bees in a dysenteric condition before they can possibly regain health that so few stocks in that state recover during winter; and it is on that ground I always advise the prevention of dysentery, which is easy, by timely precaution, and an 'artificial' flight, as tending to its cure when it has set itself up in the neglected hive. In a general way, an opportunity for flight may be created by placing a glass box in front of the hive for the bees to play in, and putting the whole in a heated room with a strong light will tempt the bees to leave their combs and fly. After a time it should be carried to a dark cellar till those that are able to do so have returned to their winter nest, when the

THE commonly received advice to orchard- hive may be restored to its stand, and ists to scrape the rough bark from the apple its floor-board cleared with the hook as trees has been contradicted, some having tried before suggested. Bees in hives of the Combination class may have a flightplace provided in the rear of the hive by simply covering it with glass, when, if the dummy in rear of the combs be raised a little, and other conditions be similar to those above stated, they can take their airing with very little trouble to their owner. To further stimulate and help the bees while under the above, a bottle of salicysed sirup should be given them, and if the hive can be warmed, it will tend to dissipate dampness."

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began

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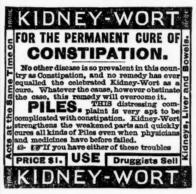
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A well-known clergyman, Rev. N. Cook, or Trempelean, Wis., says: "I find Kidney-Wort sure cure for kidney and liver troubles."

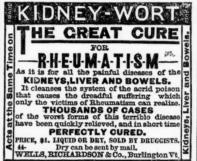
KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE -LIVER organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chil

41- SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT

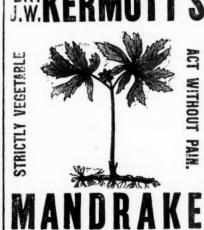
"Last year I went to Europe," says Henry Ward late Col. 69th Reg., N. G. S. N. Y., now living a 273 W. Side Ave., J. C. Heights, N.J., "only to re turn worse from chronic liver complaint. Kidney turn worse from chronic liver complaint. Kidne Wort, as a last resort, has given me better heal than I've heretofore enjoyed for many,many year I am cured now and consequently happy."



"I will recommend it everywhere," writes Jas. B. Moyer, carriage manufacturer, Myerstown, Pa., because it—Kidney-Wort—cured my piles."

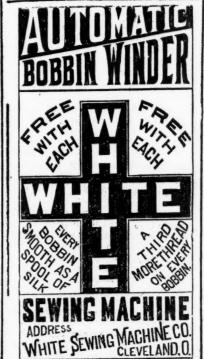


"Mr. Walter Cross, my customer, was prostrated with rheumatism for two years; tried, in valuall remedies; Kidney-Wort alone cured him. I have tried it myself, and know that it is good." Portion of a letter from J. L. Willett, Druggist, Flint, Mich



CURE Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and PURIFY THE BLOOD.

NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having been before the public for a quarter of a centary, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c. per box. For sale by all druggists.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

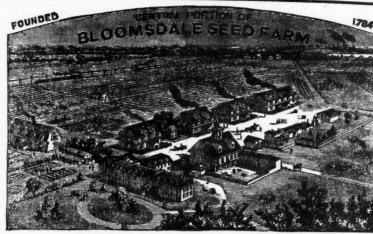
IND/AN BLOOD SYRUF Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to Cure Dyspepsia. AGENTS WANTED. TRADE MARK. Laboratory 77 West Third St., New York City. Druggists Sell'it.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—

This is to ce: tify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for Palpitation of the Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicines I ever used,

GEO, S. HOARD.



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ALLEN & CO., Patentees and Sole Manufactures of the PL.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the fifth day of September, A. D., 1873, executed by Christian Leopold Eppinger and Auguste Eppinger, his wife, of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, to Joseph Neltner, of the same place, and recorded on the 13th day of September, A. D., 1873, executed by Christian Leopold Colock, a. m., in liber 75 of mortgages, on page 302 in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Joseph Neltner to Joseph Kunn, by indenture dated May 24th, 1875, and recorded on the same date and year at 11:33 a. m., in liber 12 of assignments of mortgages, page 418, in the Register's office for the County of Wayne, aforesaid, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of eleven hundred and sixty-nine dollars (\$1,169), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public anction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SAT-URDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH A. D., 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City HaM, Detroit, that being the building in which the Circuit fourt for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Detroit, being part of outlot number one hundred and ninety-three (193) of the Lambert Beaubien farm, commencing at a stake in the easterly side of Beaubien Street 550 feet distant from the northerly line of said outlot on the southerly side, thence by a right line to the easterly boundary or said outlot, thence southerly along said boundary one hundred (100) feet, thence to said Beaubien street they wo hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet in depth, being the same prem AMERICAN WONDER Extra Early, Very Dwarf (8 to 10 inches), Requires no Bushing, Exquisite Flavor. Acknowledged by all to be the best and earliest Pea grown, CAUTION.—As there is another Pea in the market called American Wonder," send to us and get the genuine Blies's Amer-an Wonder. B. K. BLISS & SONS HAND BOOK for the FARM & GARDEN. SOO BRAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS
With a richly colored plate of a Group of Carnations, and a descriptive priochly colored plate of a Group of Carnations, and a descriptive priochly controlled to the color of the case, mailed free to all applicants of the case, with exploit directions for culture—50 pages, 20 case of Carnations of the case, and the case of the case of

of a foreclosure. ated Detroit, this 30th day of December, A. D.

Attoruey for Assignee.

Attoruey for Assignee.

A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free.

Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

40 New (1883) Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c., postpaid. Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. I.

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Ma.

JOSEPH KUHN, Assignee of Mortgagee.

1838 P1883 Pomona Nursery.

5,000 FEARS in Orehard, and
50,000 in Nursery, propagated
No Buda or Relantaket from D W ARRAY,
NO Buda or Relantaket

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NEW CARDS FOR 1883 O Name nearly printed in pretty types 50 ENAMEL CHEORO tards, no dike, Just out, 10 cts. 20 GILT BEVEL

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".* Subscribers remitting money to this office mould confer a favor by having their letters region tered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Che Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 305,285 bu., while the shipments were 124,300 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Mar. 3 was 23,332,-271 bu. against 16,118,519 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 822,357 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 668,206 bu., against 671,902 bu the previous 44gc, and May at 44gc. Quotations in week, and for the past eight weeks 7,953,898 bu, against 5,416,248 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 60c; No. 2 mixed, 514@52c; No. 1 mixed, 1,361,963 bu, against 1,238,639 last week, and 548,392 bu. at the corresponding date

There has been a downward tendency in both spot and futures the past week, and while the decline has been light there is still a dull and apathetic feeling in the trade that looks like a still further drop in prices. This largely owing to the heavy receipts of the past week at all leading points, which has added considerably to the stocks "in sight," and scared dealers. The situation is just as strong as ever, and the only cause for a decline at present is that dealers abroad have taken advantage of the low prices that ruled most of the season to lay in good stocks. At present prices, No. 1 white is not worth much over \$1 per bu at interior points, and it is good property to invest in

Yesterday there was a dull and weak feeling in the market, and but little speculative feeling was apparent. Spot wheat was more active, but at a decline from Saturday's prices. The following table exhibits the daily

closing prices of wheat from March 1st

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 2	No. 8
	white.	white.	white.	red.	red.
Mar. 1	. 1 101/4		87	1 131/4	1 0414
	. 1 10	9734	87	1 131/4	1 041/
46 3	. 1 09%	9634	861/2	1 13	1 04
. 5	. 1 10	961/2	861/2	1 131/4	1 041/4
6	. 1 095%	96	861/4	1 13	1 041/
44 7	. 1 0914	951/4	8634	1 12	1 041/4
4 6	. 1 09	96	86%	1 12	1 041/
4 9	1 08%	95%	861/4	1 111%	1 04
** 10		95	85	1 11	1 03
44 12	1 07%	94	841/2	1 101/4	1 02
Rejected	closed a	+ 760 mos	n lars our	arools.	

with cash wheat, and operators are show ing but little activity. The following table shows the fluctuations in the various deals from day to day:

					-				•	•	-		r					20.
					r						- 1	a	lar.		£	April.		May
Tuesday.			٠.								1	1	$09\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	l	11%	1	135%
Wednesd	a	y		 							1	1	09	1	ĺ	111%	1	131/8
Thursday	1										1	ı	09	1	Ī	1116		1314
Friday											1	1	08%	1		101%		12%
Saturday													085%			101/2		121%
Monday .											1	1	07%			0914		11%
Thod												_	1.11.	1. :				

rumors in regard to the growing crop, generally in the "bear" interest. One of these we find credited to a railway land agent, and as it is a fair sample we quote "The Land Department of the St. Paul

Railroad reports wheat sowing in southern Dakota. Indications for an early spring, which would give an important increase in the acreage of spring wheat, which constitutes about one-third of the crop of the United States.' From the way the above is worded it

would lead a person to suppose that Dakota grows about one-third of the wheat crop of the United States, but it really means that spring wheat constitutes onethird of the crop of this country. The statement about wheat sowing having commenced is also dubious, as the telegraphic dispatches of Sunday report the railway trains west of Fargo stopped by heavy snew. So far as the continent of Europe is concerned, a more unfavorable season has not been experienced for years In France, the weather has been unfavor able for spring grain seeding, which will be late. At Antwerp, the value of wheat was in sellers' favor. In Germany, the weather has been cold and rainy, and the German farmers were in consequence despondent. Prices were unchanged in the French markets, steady at Berlin, slightly higher in Russia, and a shade lower in Great Britain. The following table gives the prices rul-

ing at Liverpool on Saturday, as compared

		Ma per o	en		Mar.		
Nour.	extra State	128.	6	d.	128.	3	d.
Theat.	No. 1 white	98.		d	98.	4	d.
do	White Michigan	98.	4	d.	98.	3	d.
	Spring No. 2		6	d.	98.	6	d.
do	Western, red		9	d.	98.	8	đ.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 100,557 bu., and the shipments were 18,143 bu. The visible supply in the country on March 3 amounted to 13,645,641 bu. against 14,200,219 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 9,764,247 bu, against 4,198,147 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 2,116,688 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 86,250 bu., against 78.172 bu last week, and 17.332 at the corresponding date in 1882. The receipts the past week have been the heaviest of the a hundred thousand bushels, and at other 24@27c; ordinary do, 20@23c; fancy tubs points a corresponding increase was noted. and pails, 25c; choice do, 24c; good do, 23@ This was the result of the recent advance 24c; and fair do, 20@21c ♥ 1b. Western in prices, and as a consequence there was is quoted there as follows: a slight decline in nearly all the principal markets. The amount in sight is now nearly equal to that of a year ago, and the foreign markets are generally lower. In this market No. 2 is now quoted at 57c for new mixed spot, 59½c for March delivery and 60c per bu. for April. It is evident, therefore, that dealers do not anticipate any further decline, but rather an upward values were well maintained, and closed Saturday quite active at 581@59c per bu. for No. 2 spot. In futures a like advance is noted, March being quoted at 581 @581c, April at 581@588c, and May at 628@621c per bu. The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 6s. 81d per cental for old mixed, and 6s. 31d. for new do., a decline of 1d on old, and 21d. per cental on new mixed since our last report.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 17,575 bu, and the shipments were 8,133 bu. The visible supply of this grain on March 3 was 4,662,411 bu., against 2,283,241 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 10,989 bu., against 10,982 bu. the previous week, and 9,872 bu. at the same date last year. There has been a good inquiry all week, and under the light receipts values were advanced. For No. 2 white 471@48c per bu. are the quoted terms, while No. 2 mixed sell at 461@47c. Neither the stocks on hand nor the receipts are large, and there is a pretty firm feeling among holders. The Chicago market is quoted quiet at about the prices ruling one week ago, namely, 421c per bu for spot No. 2 mixed. In futures March delivery is quoted at 421c, April at New York are as follows: No. 3 white, 54c: No. 2 white, 54tc; No. 1 white, 59c Western white, 52@58c; State white. 55@ 52c; Western mixed, 48@53c; No. 2 Chicago, 531c.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Hops are dull and neglected, with values unchanged since our last report. No cash sales are reported in this market, the trade being confined to a bale or two from second hands. Prices are nominal at 90@ \$1 00 P lb. In the eastern markets there is also a dull feeling, the movement of stock being very light. In the interior New York, over 8,000 bu. of which went New York markets prices range from 80 @90c P th for fair to good hops of this season's growth. In New York city the dullness in the market seems to be increasing, and there seems little disposition to push business by buyers or sellers. The Bulletin says of the market.

"The movement in the local market continues moderate, and interior reports still represent a quiet condition of affairs in the primary markets as well. The dullness does not appear in the least pressure of goods for sale nor any weakening on prices, however, holders still clinging to the belief that the spring requirements here and abroad will take up every available bale of hops.

Quotations in that market on Saturday

were as follows:	
N. Y. State, crop of 1882, choice	900
do crop of 1882, mediums	83@85
do crop of 1882, low grades	80@82
do crop of 1881, good to prime	80@90
do old olds	65@75
Eastern, crop of 1882, fair to choice	80@90
Wisconsin, crop of 1882, fair to choice	none.
Pacific coast, crop of 1882, fair to choice	80@90
The Deallah manhata and naments	. a

The English markets are reported firmthat country.

ments were 3,312 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on March 3, was 1,916,472 bu. against 1,556,859 bu. the previous week, and 2,384,360 bu. the corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase in the visible supply during the week of 359,614 bu. The stocks held in this city on Saturday last amounted to 12,587 bu., against 13,574 bu. the previous week, and There is no barley coming forward that will bring more than \$1 75 per cental, and for most of the receipts receivers are not paying over \$1 25@\$1 50. The amount being received is quite large, but a great deal of it is not fit for anything but feed. This makes a very depressed market. In Chicago the market is in much the same condition, with prices ruling a little lower than a week ago. In that market No. 2 Western is quoted at 78c per bu., and No. 3 at 51c. In futures March No. 3 sells at 51c per bu., and April No. 3 at 521c. In New York the market is quoted quiet and steady, with sales of two rowed State at 87c per bu., and four-rowed at 88c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The butter market is suffering from heavy receipts and large accumulations of stock. A good deal of it is of poor quality, and at present there seems to be no out let for it. Fresh made rolls of good quality are in fair demand for the local trade but shippers are doing very little. Probably 22c * th is a top price for the best of the stock arriving, while much of it goes at 18@20c. The lower grades are not ask ed for except by bakers, and third rate restaurant and hotel-keepers. The Chicago market is also dull and flat, with values depressed and lower. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 33 @36c; fair to choice do, 25@30c; choice dairy, 22@25c; fair to good do, 16@18c common grades, 10@121c; choice roll, 15 @16c. The New York market is lower. with an unpromising outlook. The Com-

nercial Bulletin thus refers to it: There is more butter selling, but the addition to demand is only the natural increase from the local trade usually shown on Friday, and does not indicat any restoration of confidence or tendency to invest beyond immediate wants. Buy ers also are very particular over quality and make a close selection in al

cases, with nothing except the fresh est and finest flavored goods satisfactory For this class of butter fair prices are ob tained, and the position makes some showing of steadiness. On the major por tion of the accumulation, however, there is no improvement, and little, if anything, of a hopeful character."

In that market quotations on State stock are as follows: Fancy creamery, 37 season, amounting in this market to over @38c; choice do, 34@36c; fair to good do, complaints.

Western imitation creamery ... Western dairy, choice Western dairy, good to prime.. Western dairy, ordinary to fair

Cheese is firmer, and prices have work ed upward a little during the week. For full cream State 16c is now an inside quotation, and choice makes are taken at 17c. movement. In Chicago, however, the The Chicago market is reported bare of good stock, with values very firm. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, 131@141c; full cream 12@13c; flats slightly skimmed, 91@11c; common to fair skims, 8@9c * tb. In regard to the New York market the Commercial Bulletin savs:

"The market continues quite strong, and offering of stock is not only carefully and indifferently made, but the views of holders are inclined to stiffen somewhat further. Indeed, it looks as though, with the advantage already gained, views are becoming buoyant in advance of the general and natural upward turn of the market, and rumors of large sales at extreme prices were circulated with some reedom, though lacking in the confirmation. As near as can be ascertained, the home trade pay 141c readily for the best factory, and exporters have submitted to e rate on one or two parcels, with further negotiations pending, above figure is the highest as yet actual-Quotations in that market are as fol

lows: Fancy fall, State factory, 14te choice, 134@14c; good, 124@131c; medi um do, 10@10%c; choice Ohio flats, 13%@ 131c; fine do, 121@13c; fair to good do, 10 @12c. The Liverpool market on Saturday was quoted steady at 65s. 6d. per cwt., the same rates as reported one week pre vious.

SEEDS AND POTATOES.

The market for clover seed has been strengthened by a falling off in the receipts, and rates show an advance of 10c per bu. during the past week. Prime seed is now quoted at \$7 90 per bu., and No. 2 \$7 40. In Chicago the market is also stronger, and prime is quoted there at \$7 90@\$8 for new, and \$7 70@\$7 80 per bu. for old. The New York market on Saturday was quoted quiet at 131c ? th for prime seed, 131c for choice, and 131@ 14c for fancy. The demand for shipment keeps up well, and for the week ending March 6th, 9.659 bu, were exported from to Germany and Denmark and only 889 bu. to Great Britain. A steady market is looked for by dealers generally for the next few weeks.

Potatoes are without any change in values since our last report, and car-loads are generally taken at 70c per bu., while some choice lots have brought 73c. Other markets are in about the same shape as our own, a fair business doing at unchanged figures, and no speculative feeling prevailing anywhere. In Chicago car-load lots are quoted at 70@75c per bu. according to quality, and in New York the range is from \$2 50 to \$2 70 per bbl.

"A PATRON," writing from Eagle, this State, says: "You have already told one wrong story about the wheat being well rooted last fall. It got no start worth mentioning. It took us all the fall to secure our damaged wheat, and we sowed wheat later. It had no top, A few pieces er, with American in better demand but sown early were badly hurt by the fly at unchanged prices. The season so far Rather a poor look out for this harvest. Futures have declined in an equal ratio has been very unfavorable for the yards in None of us expected much when we sow The above may all be true, and ye Barley was received here the past week | what we said also correct. Our statement to the amount of 55,270 bu., and the ship- was based upon actual knowledge derived from observation in a number of counties. and the statement of wheat growers in other sections. Have seen some as nice pieces of wheat between Detroit and Marshall the past week as one could wish for. Michigan is a pretty large State, and different conditions will exist in different sections. We still think that, taking the whole State into consideration, wheat is looking very well, although it is yet too 5,657 at the corresponding date in 1882. early to count upon the success of the

> THE Three Oaks Sun, refering to the drive well patent, the validity of which has been affirmed by the U.S. Supreme

> "The patent laws should be revised so as to prevent their abuse. Congress be petitioned; State Legislature should take some action, by memoralizing Congress or otherwise. Our Representa tive from the 4th Mich. dist., Hon. J. C Burrows, did his whole duty, in so ably carrying the relief bill through the House. Mr. Burrows, has shown himself an able hampion of the rights of the people in

> What the Sun says in regard to the patent laws is correct. But why should the farmers of the western part of the State defeat the re-election of Mr. Bur rows, the only man who has made a move to have those laws corrected? We confess we are at a loss to answer that question satisfactorily.

THE appointment of the Hon. Henry C. Chamberlain, of Three Oaks as a member of the State Board of Agriculture in place of Wm. L. Walters of Utica, is a source of congratulation among those interested in the success of the Agricultural College. Mr. Chamberlain is a practical farmer of enlarged views, sound judgment, and irreproachable character. If Gov. Begole will only make his appointments from citizens of the character of Mr. Chamberlain, we shall have a model lot of State

A SUBSCRIBER at Pontiac wishes to know where he can get the Canadian Imperial Spring wheat. We cannot say where it can be procured.

Flint Globe: The shipment of beef from Chicago to Flint and the Saginaw Valley in refrigerator cars, has pretty much revolutionized the cattle trade in this county. Formerly, drovers shipped largely to Saginaw and Bay City, but the market is entirely destroyed. and shipments are made for the most part to

Detroit. The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over forty years. It has indisputably proven itself the very best known specific for all colds, coughs, and pulmonary

MICHIGAN STATE HORTICUL-TURAL SOCIETY.

Ins itute at Marshall, March 8th.

The opening hour for this meeting was happily arranged at 2 p. m., after the arrival of trains from east and west, so that a full attendance was had from the beginning.

A short address by President Lyon, foreshadowing the work of the meeting, was given. Secretary Garfield read a letter from O. H. M. Husted, explaining his theory of the scab on apples, which prevailed so largely last year. The writer attributed this damage to a minute insect, which worked outwardly from the center, leaving a trace of its work in a thread-like vein which terminated at the surface. No one seemed prepared to confute the the ory and so it passed with no discussion. "What Inducements have Farmers for

Increasing their Apple Orchards?" This, the first topic on the programme, was in troduced by a paper from B. G. Buell, of Little Prairie Ronde, making a strong argument in favor of an increase. He argued that many of the older orchards were of no value because of neglect and bad selection of varieties at the start, and now was a good time to renew or extend them, as the outlet was becoming each year larger in extent, and the chances for profit were increased by the new process of evaporation, which those who planted the orchards of to day knew nothing of. The speaker rated location and the selection of varieties as the two important points in starting an orchard. The location should be high, and on a strong soil, and the selection should be from those varietiers which had proved valuable in the neighborhood of the proposed orchard. Mr. Buell speaks largely from personal experience, and stated that the fruit from his best orchard had paid four times the amount he had received from lands sown to wheat. In case of failure there is no outlay of labor and seed which is lost, as enlarge the general market for the crop. is the case with a grain crop. Mr. Buell varieties from which the fifth could be Northern Spy stocks, or on some other

equally hardy variety. good apples. He read a letter from a com- of the 20th of May. mission man in New York, who stated that the really first-class apples in the market did not exceed one-twentieth of the whole amount, while the demand for such apples was seventy-five per cent of the calls for fruit.

Mr. Hubbard, president of the Calhour Co. Agricultural Society, had become discouraged in apples for profit. He had five orchards and the gathering usually absorbed the profit. He was in a quandary as to what he should do, and looked to this society for a way out of the diffi-

Mr. Mills throws away every year about 200 bbls. of apples that are worthless for market on account of the codling moth Unless we can destroy that we cannot make the growing of apples profitable. Mr. Gorham wanted to know what va-

rieties were the least liable to be affected by the moth.

was largely exempt from its rayages. This started a lengthy discussion on the merits of the Ben Davis. Many argued that if there was a call for the apple, it was not our province as fruit-growers to

analyze the reason for the demand, but to furnish the fruit for the money. If hotel men wanted the apples because they were good to look at and not good to eat, and would pay two or three dollars more per bbl. for them, we should not question the motive but take the money. President Lyon wished to enter his protest against the Ben Davis, especially against a recommendation of it as coming from this society. It will not hold its

place in the market. Red Canada is equally exempt from the codling moth, and is a very much better apple. He thought the market could and would be educated up to calling for the best fruit. Red Canada will bring as good prices as Ben Davis, side by side, and it was a false position to take to say we will raise what the market calls for. Mr. Radford wanted to know the cause

of his trees being killed on the south-west

E. Buell thought perhaps his trees were trimmed too high; the winds would bend such trees over and expose the trunk to the sun, and this after a severe winter would injure them.

G. Taylor-Severe cold followed by a bright sun, blasts the trees on the exposed

T. T. Lyon-Trees that are enfeebled by hard winters will be more apt'to be injured by sun in summer. Screens for protecting from the southwest winds

should be planted, to protect orchards. E. M. Potter, of Kalamazoo, thought that those trees that are liable to make a fall growth are the ones that are oftenest

injured. They crack and are ruined. Mr. Hubbard has individual trees that paid him \$15.00 per tree, while others paid nothing, showing that if proper selection could be made our orchards might be very profitable.

The next topic taken up was "Where and How shall we Plant Peach Orchards?" The subject was opened by a paper from J. Lannin, president of the South Haven Pomological Society. Mr. L. is an intelligent, practical peach-grower, and his observation and experience are based upon years of successful practice. The paper will be published in the report of the society for the current year. Among the facts of interest to those intending to plant peach orchards this spring the following list of varieties is given as furnished by the paper. The varieties are given in the order of their ripening, and will comprise 1,200 trees: Amsden, 75; Alexander, 75; Hale's Early, 75; Mountain Rose, 150; Early Crawford, 175; Jaques' Rareripe, 75; Old Mixon Free, 125; Late Crawford, 200; Hill's Chili, 100; valuable a medicine made.

Smock Free, 150.

The question was asked "what is at nospheric drainage?" Mr. Lannin replied that where there was a valley adjoining high ground, of sufficient extent to receive the cold air which falls or settles,

then the land may be said to have atmospheric drainage. Mr. Edgel, of South Haven, said there

were occasions when buds stand 18 to 20 degrees below zero, according to the condition of the tree when the winter sets in. T. T. Lyon-When the temperature lrops slowly and rises slowly it is favorable to the buds; but when sunshine follows it is adverse. Sudden thawing kills as readily as sudden freezing. A large erritory of high table land is not favora-

nediately adjoins low lands of large extent. Mr. Healy said a peach takes on its best lavor the last 24 hours of its life; he pities the man's pocket book who expects to raise peaches with the thermometer at 18 degrees below zero.

ble for a peach orchard; only such as im-

Mr. Davis-Elevation is the main point in Calhoun County. He mentioned locations where peaches scarcely ever failed, and they are on these elevated points.

Secretary Garfield stated that the temperature below which peach buds are killed is not well defined. It is usually stated at from 13 to 20, but he had known peaches to be grown after a mark of 26° had been reached; but sudden changes must not in-

Prof. Tracy-Temperature is a variable guide to follow. It depends upon the condition of the plant. If frozen plants thaw gradually, they are less liable to injury. The simple fact that the thermometer goes below a certain point is not proof of destruction. There are special locations in almost every part of our State where peaches give good crops annually, and farmers owning such points of special favor should plant peach orchards. The local market will usually absorb the product at good prices, and a taste for the fruit will be formed and will have a tendency to

Mr. Hubbard thinks the further north a was asked to name five varieties which in fruit will perfect itself the more nearly his judgment were best for market. He perfect the fruit becomes, and thus Michinamed Red Canada, Baldwin, Northern gan peaches are finer than the same sorts Spy and Wagner. There were several grown furthur south. He considers the vellows merely an effort of nature to rid be named, of about equal value, and he itself of a surplus production, as large hesitated about naming it. He would flocks of sheep or hogs engender disease top-graft Baldwin and Red Canada on from an effort of nature to diminish the Mr. Gorham thinks peaches are oftener

J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, read a killed by frost in spring than by severe paper on the same topic. He took the cold. We are almost certain to have a ground that there was a demand for more frost here in Marshall within three days (To be continued.)

THE STATE FAIR.

Last Wednesday afternoon a meeting of business men of Detroit was held at the Mayor's office, to take into consideration the advisability of endeavoring to secure the next State Fair for Detroit. Mr. George Hendrie sent word that he would guarantee \$1,500 from the railroads and hotels. C. J. Whitney also sent word that he could be depended upon for his share of whatever was necessary. Bruce Goodfellow, in behalf of C. R. Mabley, said that he would pay from \$500 to \$1,000 sooner than see Detroit lose the Fair. Mr. W. H. Elliott, Mr. Taylor, of Taylor, Woolfenden & Co, and Mr. Brady, of the Ferry Company, spoke in favor of the movement, and said they were ready to subscribe liberally for the purpose of Mr. Stearns stated that the Ben Davis securing the exhibition. Mr. Philo Parons said he had \$300 which he would do nate. On Thursday, Messrs. Parsons Hendrie and Whitney met the locating committee at the Russell House, and made them an offer of the grounds used by the Society at their last exhibition here, free water and \$5,000 in cash. This proposi tion, as well as those from Jackson and Kalamazoo, are now under consideration by the committee, and the one considered for the best interests of the Society will be accepted. The location will be decided this week. The offers from Kalamazoo and Jackson are very liberal ones, and we think Detroit might have increased her offer without detriment to the pock-ets of her citizens. If one of those smaller places gets the fair it will make Detroi usiness men feel rather small

That Big Hog.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Will you please publish the following answer to Mr. Searing as to the weight of my Poland China hog. His weight to-day (March 10) is nine hundred and sixty (960) lbs. I understand from reading the last FARMER that when Mr. Searing found some one else had a hog larger than his Chester White he discovered he had made a mistake the first time he measured him. Or perhaps his hog is part india rubber, and has stretched out endways seven inches in about four weeks.

Romeo, March 10, 1882. EUGENE MACK.

IF ex-commissioner of Agriculture Le Due is paying much attention to agricultural affairs, it must be very gratifying to him to see the great interest now being manifested in the production of sugar from sorghum at the north. For years the daily press of the country was filled with ridicule of his attempts to show that sugar making could be made a paying industry at the north. Time has vindicated the truth of his convictions.

MR. WILL SPAULDING of Hoytville, Mich., wishes to know how he can get the reports of the State Board of Agriculture. He can address Mr. R. G. Baird, Secretary of the Board, at Lansing, or have the representative of his district make applica-

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880. I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worse part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

There is a project on foot to locate a crean ery at Howell. A national bank was organized at Stanton last week, capital \$50,000.

Owosso claims to have had 80 consecutive lays of sleighing this winter. The Macomb County fair has been permaently located at Mt. Clemens.

Monroe Commercial: A vein of fine glassand has been discovered near Ida, thi

The Saginaw Courier claims there is not a city in Michigan with so few destitute families as East Saginaw.

Three hundred and fifty barrels of flour are shipped daily to Liverpool and Glasgow by Port Huron firm.

Three greenhouses and a dwelling house be-longing to an East Saginaw florist were burned last week. Loss, \$6,000. S. W. Dorr, of Manchester, claims the glory of marketing the largest hog on record at that burg; weight 750 pounds.

Adrian Press: Merritt Martin, of Clinton, caught his hand in a power straw cutter, and had every finger taken off, recently. Livingston Republican: Thirty-six fine horses which were purchased in this county, were last week shipped to New Jersey.

Bear-hunting in the favorite amusement at Peck, Sanilae County. A party recently killed ten, seven cubs and three old bears.

Twelve thousand dollars were expended at Kalamazoo for the construction of a sewer which fails to work, now it is completed. A stock company for the manufacture of furniture has been organized at Bay City, with a capital of \$100,000 in shares of \$25 each.

Plainwell Independent: D. Humbert, of Gun Plains, has two cows which recently gave birth to five calves, one triplets and the other

St. Clair Republican: S. W. Delano has 50 Plymouth Rock chicks which in 64 days have laid 1,626 eggs, and this right through the cold Philo Otis and Robert Thompson, two prop

ent citizens of Dansville, died last week, the ormer being one of the pioneers of Ingham Sixteen counties of Michigan raised sorghu

last year, producing 46,503 gallons of sirup There is no report of sugar manufactured in J. R. Bennett & Co.'s drug store at Adrian

was destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th Loss, \$7,000. The cause was spontaneous

Bay City Chronicle: A new saw-mill to be erected at Whitefish Bay will be 97x200 feet and will contain more modern improvement than any other mill in the country. Three thousand citizens of Grand Rapids have petitioned the common council of that city to abolish some of the superfluous boards

and offices of the city government. Niles Republican: The dam across the Jo. at this place gave way on the 7th, making a gap of from 75 to 100 feet. It will cause a toppage of the factories for some months

Mrs. Wm. Harris, of Owosso, committed suicide by throwing herself in front of an advancing train on the D. & M. road, on the night of the 7th. She was temporarily insane. The Thetford, Genesee County, creamery made 1,600 pounds of butter, sold at an average of nearly thirty cents per pound, and netted about forty dollars to each cow for the

Battle Creek is scared at the idea of building new water-works, because the city debt is already \$116,000, although it is claimed that the improvements which caused the debt increased

the valution of property \$2,000,000. At Grand Ledge, last week, Wellington Pratt and his hired man, both of whom had een drinking hard for several days, each tool a large dose of morphine before going to bed Pratt died, but the hired man will recover. The Richmond Review claims that a tax of one-half mill on the dollar will be required for the highway fund, and no tax at all for general

purposes in that village. It is about time to some improvements there, isn't it? A stock company, capital \$10,000, has been organized at Tecumseh for the purpose of holding agricultural exhibitions, 30 acres of land has been purchased, and a track and the necessary buildings will be erected as soon as

the weather permits The Dowagiac Republican warns old soldiers to beware of men who are traveling through the country, claiming to be pension agents looking for those who are entitled to an in-

crease of pension, and charging \$5 to look up the claim. They are frauds. Fenton Gazette: Four years ago a tripl redding took place in this village. Two of th ouples have already been divorced, the third are separated, and in place of a divorce the husband has a judgment hanging over him for non-payment of his wedding suit.

The charges made by Mrs. O. D. Chapman and 450 others against the managers of the deaf and dumb asylum at Flint are being investigated at Lansing. The first investigating committee "whitewashed" the case, but there is a disposition on part of the Senators to look into the matter more carefully. into the matter more carefully.

Flint Globe: Mrs. Ramlon while walking o the track of the F. & P. M. road here on the h, was struck by an engine and so injured the she died soon after. The whistle was 7th, was struck by an engine and so injured that she died soon after. The whistle wa blown and she stepped to the end of the ties but not far enough but that the engine knock ed her off.

The Monroe Commercial says the ice block The Monroe Commercial says the ice block ade which extends for a mile up the river at that place is the strongest and most formidable ever known, that it will probably remain for some weeks, and that the only escape from a very destructive freshet is in a gradual thaw.

Wm. Loose, of Raisinville, was drowned last week, in attempting to cross the river, his skiff upsetting as he was stepping from it to the bank and the current being so strong that he was swept away by it. The accident occurred in sight of several of his pupils, who were too frightened to aid him even if it had been possible.

The city of Flint provided a nurse for the family of a wealthy citizen and city official family of a wealthy citizen and city of a while ill with small-pox, and now the nurse brings in a bill for services, and the Circuit Court allows her \$371. The city appeals the case to the Supreme Court, and the taxpayers don't think much of a rich man who makes the city pay for nurse-hire in his family.

Business failures for the past week number-

Twelve carloads of McLean County, Ill. eople left last week to settle in Dakota. The fishermen of Gloucester, Mass., are sa'd to have lost over \$125,000 by the Wiggins storm

Secretary Folger has ordered that the word cents" be stamped on the new nickel five-cent Twelve new life saving stations will be established this season, four of them on the

James Gilfillan, who succeeded John C. New as Treasurer of the United States, has re-

There are still 34,000 persons drawing pen-sions in one way or another on account of the war of 1882. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered work begun at once on the new war vessels provided for by act of Congress. A million dollars in gold was shipped from

England to this country on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. On Thursday last Newfoundland was visited with severe gales, and several shipwrecks are reported in consequence.

Henry Seybert, Philadelphia, left over \$1,000,000 to public charities, and his heirs wil therefore contest the will. W. D. Smith, a customs official at Memphi

Tenn., has been sentenced to two years im prisonment for embezzling funds. The death rate in the United States in 1880 was 15.1 to the thousand, while in England for the same year the rate was 20.5 per thousand. The worst wind and snow storm of the season was reported west of Fargo, Dakota, on Thursday last. Railroad traffic had to be suspende

Ex-Gov. Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island, was

married last week at Staunton, Va., to Mrs. Dora Inez Calvert, of Greenbrier County, W.

At the funeral of Alexander H. Stephens last week, Bob Toombs delivered the address, and De Witt Talmage conducted the services at the

grave. Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, Mass., died on Wednesday last. He had large railroad inter-ests in this State, being a stockholder in a num-

The Pennsylvania Senate has passed the bill to escheat to the State the property of tele-graph companies which consolidate with com-peting lines.

Father Harkins, of Holyoke, Mass., de-nounced a Miss McClune from the altar and she left the church and has brought suit against him for \$10,000.

Nearly 8,000,000 bushels of potatoes were imported into this country from Europe last year, and about 1,000,000 from the Bermudas and New Brunswick.

Secretary Folger has sent special agents to San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, to inves-tigate alleged frauds in the importation of sugar from Havana.

Prof. Tice, the weather prophet, comes to the surface long enough to say that Wiggins is a crank, which is probably more truthful than Tice's weather predictions were. The emigration of negroes from North Carolina to Arkansas has grown to such alarming proportions that the Legislature of the former State is considering how to check it.

Jerry Dunn, the murderer of Jim Elliott, is held without bail to await the action of the grand jury. If Dunn is hanged we will be rid of two pests through this shooting affray.

The body of a young man named Thomas Lyon was found in the lake near Chicago, on Monday of last week. He formerly resided at Marine City, this State, and has relatives Rufus Hatch, now in London, is said to be negotiating with English capitalists to buy 3, 000 acres of land from the Northern Pacific

railroad in Montana, and stock it with \$5,000 worth of cattle. Gov. Cleveland's veto of the five-cent elevated railway fare bill has been sustained by the New York Assembly, 66 to 58, but the feeling against him in consequence of the veto is very bitter in New York city.

An old lady and her daughter, living alone on a farm near Royalston, Ind., were murdered last week. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed. They had been dead some days before

the bodies were discovered There are not more than two or three spots of dry ground along the Mississippi between Memphis and Helena, and scores of the best farms in Arkansas and Mississippi are in com-plete state of wreck and abandoned.

Chester Carpenter, foreman of the jury in the Beecher-Tilton trial, is dead, aged 67. He was a flour merchant, and his business was nearly ruined by neglect while he was for six months locked up in the jury box.

Annie Esenbaugh, a pretty German girl of Pittsburg, has been awarded a verdict of \$54.19 against Hiram Crawford for breach of promise. She sued for \$5,000. It is evident the jury did not think she had lost much in Hiram. Judge Van Vorst, of New York, has decided that a lot acquired and used for the purpose of a family burial ground is not subject to private sale or barter. This would upset the titles to bundreds of burial lots all over the country.

Dr. Max Sering, who has been commissioned by the Prussian Government to investigate and report upon the agricultural and transporta-tion interests and methods of the United States, has arrived at Washington, and gone to

Ex-Governor Stanford, of California, has a vineyard of 3,500 acres, all in thriving vines. This is said to be the largest vineyard owned by one person anywhere in the world, and is fully three thousand acres more than one man should own. Rufus Hatch and two others have secured a lease for ten years of several tracks of land in the Yellowstone Park. They are to build a

\$150,000 hetel and various other structures, and the government is to buy them at an appraised value at the end of the ten years. B. F. Pritchard, of Washington, has been placed upon the postal fraud list. The inspector's report shows that he advertised himself as a pension and patent attorney, when in fact he had been debarred from practice before all the executive departments. The jury of inquest in the case of the child-

ren crushed to death in the New York Catholic ren crushed to death in the New 107k Cathons school recently, has brought in a verdict censuring the school authorities for allowing the building to be crowded beyond its capacity and for failing to provide the stairways with handrails on both sides. A train on the Bound Brook Railway, from Washington to Jersey City, ran into a wagon near Bound Brook, N. J., on Friday, and killed Peter A. Voorhees, ex-sheriff of Somerset Co., his son, John Bodine and Peter Cortellicon.

Two other parties in the wagon were also ter-A reform association representing both political parties has been organized in Cincinnati, the object of which is to promote the election of honest and capable men to municipal

without regard to party. Could not Mayor Thompson, Prosecuting Attorney Caplis, Law-yer Randall, ex-Ald. Manning and Justice Miner be prevailed upon to start such an asso-Miner be prevailed upon to start such an association in Detroit?

Foreign. Bismarck is seriously ill, and his condition The first snow seen in Rome, Italy, in 13 years fell on Thursday last.

Destructive floods are reported in the Bombay presidency, British India. Seven hundred people in Mayo County, Ireland, are said to be in urgent need of relief. Distress not so great since 1847.

An average of 205 horses per week are now eaten in Paris. Foreigners cat a great deal of eaten in Paris. Foreigners cat a gree horse meat there without knowing it. Some one sent a package of dynamite through the postoffice addressed to Earl Spencer, and a man named Hodnett has been arrested there-for.

The famous race mare Kinchem, the winner of 54 races, and never beaten, was shot last week at Vienna, having the glanders. She was with foal. The English wheat crop is reported to be greatly injured by heavy rains, and farmers are alarmed at the spread of the foot and mouth disease among cattle.

Last week six vessels were wrecked on the English coast and five lives lost; and 14 persons drowned by the wreck of two vessels on the coast of Holland.

O'Kelly says if Parnell's land reform bill is rejected Parnell will resign and go to America. He will be accompanied by other land leaguers, and will make a tour of the country.

meetings and making revolutionary haran-gues, but the government has arrested the leaders and apparently put an end to the trouble.

Biggar, member of the British Parlian Biggar, member of the British Farmanese from Cavan, Ireland, and one of the leaders of the land league, has been assessed \$2,000 for not marrying a Miss Fanny Hyland as he had promised. It is reported that Biggar and Eagan have been spending the land league funds in dissipation, and Lady Florence Dixie says there are £150,000 not accounted for. Eagan, the treasures is said to have moved to Snain so the treasurer, is said to have moved to Spain so as not so be compelled to testify against Big-

WINSTON, Forsyth Co., N. C. GENTS-I desire to express to you my thanks or your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six nonths ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your bitters.

Very respectfully, REV. H. FEREBEE.

Letters from Members of Congress

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1882. Gentlemen: Inclosed find \$1, and will you end me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir by express? I have a bad cold, as has almost every one else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home and consider it a most valuable medicine, in fact the very best remedy for a cold that I ever used. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM W. GROUT.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BERKSHIRE SWINE. Four Choice Varieties For Sale

Wednesday April 4th, '83.

I will sell at my residence, four miles from Wixom, on the F. &. P. M. R. R., 35 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle; representatives of the Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Victorias, Miss Severs, and other families. Among the offerings will be the high-bred bulls Crystal Duke 48202 and Mazurka Aylesby 44344. There are also cows of rare excellence. rare excellence.
Also ten head of choice Berkshires, including the prize-winning boar Young Tombs 4031.
Sale to begin at one o'clock, sharp.
Catalogues will be ready by March 15th, and will be sent to any address on application to

N. A. CLAPP. Wixom, Mich. FRANCIS GRAHAM, Auctioneer.

Great Joint Public Sale

Polled Angus, Galloway

HEREFORD CATTLE. 37 LEONARD BROS., LEVERETT LEONARD. AND HON. M. H. COCHRANE, At Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, April 25, 26, and 27, 1883.

April 25, 26, and 27, 1883.

(jommencing at 10 o'clock a. m. each day. The sale will include 45 Polled Angus or Aberdeen cows, 25 imported 45 Polled Angus or Aberdeen cows, 25 imported Galloway cows, 45 imported yearling Angus bulls, 35 imported yearling Galloway bulls, 15 imported yearling Hereford bulls, and 10 or more Hereford cows and heifers—a grand total of 185 head, being the largest number of these breeds ever offered at public auction on this side of the water. They are all recently imported, and are from the noted herds of Sir George McPherson Grant, Alex. Mann, Cunuingham, Clark, McCornack and others, of Scotland, and were purchased without regard to cost. Among them will be found representatives of the most noted families of these famous breeds of cattle. For particulars and catalogues address either
LEVERITT LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Mo. HON, M. H. COCHRANE, Compton, Que. W. H. & A. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Mo. INDICATOR, Kansas City, Mo. or BREEDBR'S GAZETTER, Chicago, Ill.

Cols. J. W. Judy and L. P. Muir, Auct'rs. mari3-20-ap3-10

ACME " Pulverizing Harrow. Clod Crusher and Leveler.



The "ArME" subjects the soil to the actio of a Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cut ing, Lifting, Turning process of double rows of TPEL COULTERS, the peculiar shape and arrangement of which give imm-nse cutting power. Thus the three operations of crushing lumps, 1 veling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at one time. The entire absence of spikes or spring teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other harrows utterly full; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only Harrow and Cultivator that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

Highly commended by scientific and practical Farmers, many of whom pronounce it to be the most valuable recent improvement to be the most valuable recent improvement in farm Machinery, while all agree that

"The judicious use of an implement like the 'Acme' Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler, in the preparation of the soil before thanting will increase the yield from Five to Ten Pollars per acre."

WM. ADAIR & CO., Seedsmen, Nurserymen and Florists, 43 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

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FAIR PLAY.

If your dealer does not kerp the "ACME" for sale, don't let him palm off an inferior tool on you by assuring you that he has comething better, but SATISFY YOUR-SELF by ordering one ON TRIAL. We will send it on trial, and if it does not suit you may send it back, we paying return freight charges, We don't ask for money or note until after you have tried it on your own farm.

Send for Pamphlet containing Hundreds of Testimonials from 44 different States and Territories.

NASH & BROTHER, Manufactory and Principal Office,

Branch Office, MILLINGTON. HARRISBURG, PA. N. B.—Pamphlet entitled "TILLAGE IS MANUR will also be sent 30 parties who name this paper.

NEW JERSEY The Orrville Champion



The acknowledged KING among Threshermen. Remember we make the only Two Cylinder Grain Thresher and Clover Huller that will contend work of two separate machines. Has the widest separating capacity of any machine. In the market. Send for circular, price list, etc., of Threshers, Engines, Saw Mills and Grain Registers and he sare to mention this namer. Address. Threshers, Engines, saw mine and the same of the same be street to mention this paper. Address KOPPES & CD., Orrville, Wayne Co., Ohio. mr13-ap3-my2-je5



Oak Shade Shorthorns

My entire herd of Shorthorns must be disposed of during the coming summer as I have leased my farm for five years. I have a choice herd, the most of them prize winners, are in fine condition; cows in calf to Oxford Duke 30699. Every pedigree guaranteed; extra inducements offered in price and time. After April 1st my P. O. will be Morenci, Mich. Parties by notifying me will be met at railroad station in Morenci, and conveyed to and from farm free of charge. Correspondence promptly answered; any desired reference given.

R. P. BOODY. R. P. BOODY,

Oak Shade, (Fulton Co.) Ohio. A Thoroughbred Holstein BULL FOR SALE.

Holstein bull three years old this spring, No. 660 of the American Holstein Herd Book. Also two half-blood yearling bulls. These snimals will be sold cheap. Address artist STONE & BIGGS, Hastings, Mich. Circulars free,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW HAND-BOOK Illustrated, containing description of all the Best Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrunbs, Evergreens, Vines, Peopies, Phlox. etc. 134 pages, with handsome colored plate. Price. 25 ets. Plain. 20 ets. Send for it. ELLWANGER & BARRY.

MT. HOPE NURSERIES. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SEED CORN

ARNOLD'S IMPROVED GOLD CUP DENT is deep orange in color, very handsome, mature early, large yielder, small red cob. HATHAWAY'S IMPROVED YELLOW DENT.
Extra early, large yielder, short stalks, stands up well, small red cob. LARGE WHITE STRAWBERRY DENT.

Largest yielder known, fairly early, stands drouth

COMPTON'S EARLY. A yellow flint variety, large yielder, matures in 90 days. Excellent for early feeding, stalks and all.

MAMMOTH PEARL POTATOES. Seed absolutely pure; they are a large white, smooth coat variety; excellent any time of the year, and enormous yielders.

RUSSIAN WHITE OATS. Absolutely pure, their name is a sufficient guar-ntee of their superior excellence where they are

RED BRAZILIAN ARTICHOKES. An excellent, economical, and labor-saving article of food for swine from October until June yield 1,000 bush, peracre; they dig for themselves

Prices given below include barrels, boxes, sacks and any kind of package, also free delivery on board cars at Plainwell, Mich. Either variety of corn \$2 00 per bush. 1 25 " 1 25 " 1 00 " 2 50 per bbl.

All corn shipped on the cob, packed sufficiently close to prevent shelling; 70 lbs. on cob to bushel. Seed corn will be scarce and hard to find; order early. To Goods shipped promptly to any address on receipt of purchase price. LEVI ARNOLD,

Proprietor Riverside Stock Farm,
Plainwell, Mich

SEED POTATOES. I have 100 bushels of choice seed potatoes: Belle, Mammoth Pearl and Beauty of Hebron, and will furnish them for \$1 per bushel on car here. m6-4t J. C. BROOKS. Oxford, Mich.

SEED POTATOES. PURE SEED of those immensely productive and

popular new varieties of Potatoes—BEAUTY OF HEBRON, CLARK'S NO. 1, WHITE ELEPHANT BELLE and MAMMOTH PEARL—for sale at low prices. Write at once for descriptive price list.

E. H. SCHEOP,
fi3-2m Alamo, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

I have 2,000 gallons of pure amber cane molasses, which I will sell at 50c per gallon in barrels, or 60c per gallon in four or eight gallon packages, and no charge for packages. I will also send amber cane seed in pound lots by mail at 25c per lb., 10 lbs or more, 5c per lb—cash to accompany order. Order at once.

DANIEL ROOT, f18-tf HUDSON, MICH.



Garden, Field and Flower



SEEDS. WM. ADAIR & CO., Seedsmen, Nurserymer and Florists, 43 Monroe Avanua Details

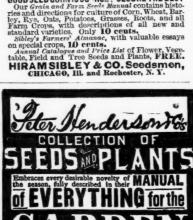
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CARDEN, FARM, -AND-

FLOWER SEEDS. Besides all the desirable novelties of last season

and nearly everything else in my line of business ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, 37 East 19th Street, NEW YORK.

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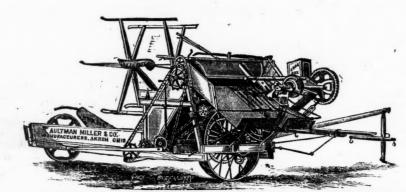
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MOSHER'S Wheel Hoe & Pulverizing Harrow COMBINED.

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THE BUCKEYE CORD BINDER.

It Will Pay you to examine the claims of the Buckeye before placing your orders elsewhere. We build also New Buckeye Mowers Droppers and Table Rakes. For descriptive catalogues and prices address

AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., Akron, Ohio.

WESTERN ILLINOIS SERIES OF

Short-Horn Sales!

On Tuesday, April 10, '83,

R. F. BURKE, of Golden, Ill., will sell 30 Females and 10 Bulls, at the Fair Grounds, Camp nt, Adams Co., Ill., representatives of the following families, viz: "Amelias," "Fillgree," "ashions," "Josephine," "Louans," "Pomonas," "White Roses," "Young Phyllis," etc.

On Wednesday, April 11, '83, R. HUSTON & SON will sell at Hilldale Farm, near Blandinville, McDonough Co., Illinois, 3 cmales and 15 bulls, representatives of the following families, viz: "Minna," "Princess," "Craggs, "Mazurka," "Young Mary," "Young Phyllis," "Josephine," "Knightley," "Cassa," "Adelaide, "Dewdrop," "Harriet," "Donna Maria," "Dulcabellas," &c.

On Thursday, April 12, '83,

STRAWTHER GIVENS will sell at his farm adjoining Abingdon, Knox County, Illinois, 40 females and 20 bulls, representatives of the following following families, viz: "Young Mary," "Young Phyllis," "Aylesbly Lady," "Mazurka," "Nellie Bly," (Spear's sort) "Cambria," "Josephine," "Blossom," &c.

On Friday, April 13, '82, ENOCH HAWKINS will sell at his farm, 4 miles east of Abingdon, and 2 miles north of Hernan, Illinois, 30 females and 15 bulls, representatives of the following families, viz: "Butterfly," Cambria," "Zella," "Mandane," "Rose of Sharon," "Mrs. Motte," &c.

This series of sales has been especially arranged so that parties can attend all of them without inconvenience, making direct railroad connection from one sale to another. For further particulars and catalogues, address R. F. Burke, Golden, Ilis.; R. Huston & Son, Blandinville, Ills.; Straw-ther Givens, Abingdon, Ills.; Enoch Hawkins, Herman, Ills. Sales positive, as they will be held under shelter.

Col. JAMES W. JUDY, Auctioneer.



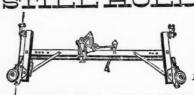
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One thoroughbred Devon bull, Sample No. 1098 three years old past; also bull calf ten months old sired by Sample 1098, dam Gena, 2996, also cows, neifers, and heifer calves. I also have a few choice young Essex sows with pig to Harris boar. H. W. CALKINS, Allegan, Mich.

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CAMPBELL, Pittsfield. Lorain County Ohio, breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Meri heep. Prize Winners. Stock for sale. #19-13 W. THOMAS, Greenwich, Huron Co., Ohio Breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Merlno Sheep; all registered in Vermont Register. Fine stock always for sale.

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A J. BURROWS, Troy, Oakland Co. Pro-prietor of Oakland Herd of Registered Devon Cattle Awarded seven prizes at late State Fair on nine head—two firsts, three seconds and two thirds. Stock for sale.

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I keep on hand at all times a good stock of
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RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Sale. Correspondence solicited. WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Resi-dence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson, Mich.

J. S. BAMBER, Highland, Michigan, Oakland
J. Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from
the best flocks in Vermont. Also high grades.
Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices. A. A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of ther-tantly on hand. A large stock con-tantly on hand. TEVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of theroughbred Merine Sheep, registered in Vermont.
Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, tog-ther with recent selections from some of
the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasting
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RICHARDSON & REED, Jackson, breeders and shippers of Chester White Swine. We have now on hand a choice lot of sows in pig for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. A CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorns and Suffolk and Essex ewine. Stock for Sale-Correspondence solicited. Jerome, Mich. nows G. B. COLE, Lansing, Mich, breeder of Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. All Berkshire stock recorded Correspondence solicited. o165m W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo County, breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. My breeding stock all recorded in the Ohio and Ameri-can Poland China Records.

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Chester Waites. PRANK C. CREGO, Strickland, Isabella Coahas stock of all ages for sale. Pigs in pairs, not akin, from the celebrated Todd and Moody stock.
Prices low. Correspondence solicited. my16-19.

A. SEARING, Lyons, Iones County, Mich., bred from stock obtained from the celebrated herd of S. H. Todd, Ohlo, and S. G. Taylor, Cass Co., Mich., and the best strains of blood in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Young stock for sale, not akin. Also Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence, solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Peach trees for sale. Price \$12 50 to \$45 per thousand. Varieties warranted true to name. Sand for a catalogue. Address

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P. VICKERY, Charlotte Eaton County, Mich Breeder of Pure Berkelter and Suffolk Swins Choice stock for sale at all since Send for Circa-

" THY PEARLS."

Trust not the secret of thy soul with those Who hold their treasures with a reckless has Nor to each ready ear thy thoughts disclose, Nor to each smiling face thy heart expand.

Pearls from the ocean's depth too priceless are To be strewn needless at the common feet; Show not to curious eyes the hidden scar, Nor to the winds thy sacred words repeat.

Else, under trampling hoofs thy gold shall lie-The holy gold of thy interior self-Crushed the rare pearls by every passer by, Or given from hand to hand as vulgar pelf.

It is the lesson taught each separate heart To shield its gems from universal gaze; To shine in quiet glory and apart,

Revealed alone on coronation days. Give to the world its just demand Of sympathy, of kindness and of trust; But keep reserved for one beloved hand The pearls too pure to be trod down in dust.

All lives may know thy gentleness and grace, All hearts thy loving power may evidence, But on few hands, oft one alone, dare place The costly ring of princeless confidence.

WAITING

If I die first, dear love, My mournful soul, made free, Shall sit in Heaven's high portal To wait and watch for thee-To wait and watch for thee, love, And through the deep, dark space, To peep, with human longings,

For thy beloved face. 'Mid all the stars of Heaven, One only shall I see, The earth star of my passion, Half Heaven for holding thee, All Heaven for holding thee, love, And brightest of the spheres,

By thy dear smile illumined, Or hallowed by thy tears If I die first, dear love, I feel that this shall be, For Heaven will not be Heaven. Until it's shared with thee-

Until it's shared with thee, love, I'll linger at the gate, Or be thy guardian angel, And teach thee how to wait.

WHO IS LOVE!

Why, Love, my love is a dragon-fly That weaves by the beautiful river, Where waters flow warm, where willows droop by Where lilies dip waveward and quiver, Where stars of Heaven they shine for aye, If you take not hold that dragon-fly, By the musical, mystical river.

Let Love go his ways; let the lilies grow By that beautiful, silvery river; Let tall tules nod; let noisy reeds blow; Let the lilies' lips open and quiver; But when Love may come or when Love may go, You may guess, and may guess, but you neve

While the silver stars ride on that river. But this you may know: If you clasp Love's wings,

And you hold him hard by that river, Why, his eyes grow green, and he turns and

And the waters wax chill and the silvery wings Of Love they are broken, as broken heart-strings While darkness comes down on that river. -Joaquin Miller.

Miscellaneous.

MISS BIRDSEYE'S PIGEON.

Mr. Hugh Vincent, a young landscape painter of much enthusiasm, a fair share of talent, but no very brilliant success hitherto, had taken a room for a month in a quiet hotel in Bex, that retreat in the Swiss Canton de Vaud, very dear to semiinvalidism, where Summer is prompt to arrive and loath to depart. The "Cour d' Italie" was a modest establishment, low in terms, shabby in appointments, and frequented by the devotees of quiet and the impecunious. Mr. Vincent's room was a bare little pen at the top of the house, chosen for its airy situation, fine view and low price.

Mr. Vincent gazed from his window upon the blue-green, gracefully undulating hills, the snow-besprinkled peak of the Dent du Midi, and the distant Alps in their time-resisting armor of ice, and reflected upon the fact that variations of this scene on canvass must provide him bread and butter-possibly the butter would have to be omitted-during the coming winter. It was a precarious existence, roaming about the country in summer, painting pictures of which one out of five sold, and that at a great sacrifice, and in the winter trusting to chance in whatever strange city he found himself; but it sympathetic and charitable, and she was thinking deeply. If it was love to dream was an exciting and varied life, and Mr. Vincent liked it

He was no dauber; he had a gold medal awarded for superior talent, stowed away with some old letters and the mittens his dead mother had made him long ago; but there were too many other talented young artists in need of funds flooding the market with their efforts.

"Thank fortune I have no one de pendent upon me!" Hugh Vincent would exclaim, when day after day his last and most hopeful picture would hang unsold on the Academy walls.

Working one afternoon in his little room at the "Cour d' Italie" his attention was attracted by all sorts of endearing epithets uttered in the adjoining apartment by a thin high-pitched voice, the croaking of a raven or some feathered fowl being the only audible response.

"Was my darling tired and stiff from the long hot journey in that horrid cage? There-he could stretch himself and flap his precious wings! Would he pick a few grains of corn or a little rice?" came dis-

tinctly through the thin wall. Mr. Vincent smiled; it was pleasant to hear his own language once more even if began again, and branched off into so many subjects that the involuntary listener concluded that he must have at least two human neighbors. His curiosity regarding the new arrivals was soon gratified, for, as he opened the door to admit a breath more air, a quaint little old lady with corkscrew curls simultaneously popped out of the next room. She had a hooked nose, the whitest hair imaginable, curiously high-colored complexion, puck ered-up features and a costume that might have belonged to the past century.

graces of a very expressive nose to Vin. cent; "and the appalling thought occurred to me the plague of renovation and improvement had overtaken this house.

hone I may be mistaken. "You are, madam. I think. I am a sorry to say."

"I don't mind that sort of paint in the least; it is only a house turned topsy-turvy with plaster and whitewash that I hate. So you are an artist? I am delighted to have such a neighbor: I adore nature and copies of it; so you see we may prove very congenial spirits."

Mr. Vincent bowed, and murmured something about a very gratifying pros-

"May I see what you are engaged on at present?" the old lady asked, eyeing her companion with the air of a curious little sparrow.

"Certainly! pray come in. My room is a shabby little place to ask a lady into, but the light is extremely good." "Charming, charming! You have

great talent. What is your name? Vincent! Why does the world not know you better if you are able to paint summer sunshine like that? The spot you have chosen is a special favorite of mine, and I can hear the rustle of the chestnut-leaves as I look at it." The scene that called forth

stranger's admiration was a fragment of an old Roman tower, with children gathering chestnuts in the foreground. Vincent had received little enough genuine praise to be immensely flattered by the old lady's interest, and his heart warmed toward her directly.

"You are a stranger here?" she continued.

"Yes, entirely."

"So am I-at least, so far as the people are concerned. Bex and its surroundings I know like a book, as I come here every year. Lovely place it is! As we are neighbors, we ought to be friends. Do you not think so?"

"You are very kind to take pity on a lonely fellow, as I am; especially as you already have a companion to amuse you." "Yes; I have Hannibal."

"An intimate friend, I suppose. I have heard you chatting at great length." "No; Hannibal is my pigeon; he under stands every word I say, and is a more intelligent creature on many a subject than half the human beings I meet. Come and make his acquaintance."

Mr. Vincent readily enough followed his new friend into a very comfortable, wellfurnished room, better than he believed that remote corner of the hotel afforded. A weak-eyed pigeon, with very shabby plumage, dozed upon a wooden perch, evidently made purposely for his conveni-

"Come hear, my darling, and kiss your granny!"

At the sound of its mistress' voice the bird brightened up noticeably, shook its feathers, flapped its wings, and, with a return in pure heartfelt attention to her few unearthly jumps, crossed the floor every wish, was anything but the humble where she stood, and mounted upon her outstretched finger. It cooed and gurgled fills the place of lady's companion. She and pecked inanely at her lips, which she coquettishly tendered, until Mr. Vincent felt that he must either retire or disgrace himself by convulsions of laughter.

"Hannibal has been my faithful companion for fifteen years. He travels everywhere with me in that wicker cage his painting; he was ready for sketching -you see I have made everything soft excursions at all hours. Miss Birdseve and comfortable for him-and he is the and her protege delighted in hunts in companion of all my joys and sorrows. A search of beautiful "bits," of scenery; cussian lady bequeathed him to me on her deathbed, ann I have remembered her he could not plunge into his work with gratitude ever since. You are fond and sit like a stock or stone. Miss of pets, I see-I like pictures; so we ought Warne knew a little of drawing, and to be very harmonious. But pray be seat- she needed instruction; sometimes he ed, and take a glass of wine and a bit of even had to guide the pencil in her hand seedcake; Hannibal is very fond of it, and I always keep a supply for him."

Mr. Vincent declined this politeness, and shortly afterwards withdrew. It was he risked his neck in gathering them for such decided advances from a stranger. and on the whole he liked it, though the excursions; Miss Birdseye was a great feeling that the old lady must be a little cracked somewhat marred his compla-

Miss Birdseye, the pigeon's mistress, the first interview; and as time went on, young artist, bringing him into the notice of other sojourners at Bex and securing him a few orders for pictures. When dis- may be a thankless, unwilling task for cussing other topics than her pigeon, she was a sensible, kind-hearted woman, much liked by the few who really knew of one face, to be happy only in one sweet her. Young Vincent felt that his dignity presence, to find no sunlight so delicious suffered a little while engaged in painting

murmur. to Vincent, as they were returning one filled his thoughts, and she should not be afternoon from a walk to St. Maurice, 'in which I leave all my wordly goods, with a few very trifling exceptions, to my nephew, Edwin Murdock; not from any ove of him-I never fancied him on the few occasions we have met—but he is my able thing to be poor! only living relative, and I think it a duty to remember one's own blood before strangers. Besides I promised his mother prove himself unworthy. I have not had nephew, was coming to join them. his welfare at heart, all these years, as Though accustomed heretofore to treat his science by leaving him my money-he need not wait long, for I am an old tricities, he now found it convenient to woman.

"You have many a hale, hearty year before you yet, Miss Birdseye, I fervently hope," Hugh said, with feeling.

"Perhaps; life seems very easy to hold in young hands, but my grasp is grow the words were rather silly. The talking ing feeble, However we must not encour age melancholy. I am not rich, and the greater part of what I do possess I carry about with me, not caring to trust to banks. You see I have great faith in you, or I should not tell you so much of my private affairs. If Hannibal dies before in his feeling before, now realized that he I do. he is to be sealed up in an air-tight loved her with all his heart, and allowed tin box, which I already have; and one all the world to see his love and consumspecial request in my will is to have this ing jealousy. tin box buried with me, that Hannibal and I may be as united in death as we were in life. If he outlives me. I have set apart a sum to recompense a fit person to "I smell paint," she said, displaying the care for and feed him till he dies. Poor room one morning. "She used always to his room by a back staircase.

fellow, I think he would miss me as much as I should mourn him."

Hugh in his turn confided many a fond wish of his heart to Miss Birdseye, and the other people in the hotel wondered much at the intimacy between the oddly-matchlandscape painter, and it is the smell of ed pair. The season wore away, and my color box that has annoyed you, I am young Vincent was obliged to wander in-

to new scenes for his pencil and palette. "I must come again to Bex in the spring to bring away an idea of these hills with the fresh early green upon them; and I shall see you again," he said to Miss Birdseye on the eve of his departure.

"Yes; I come every year to this same spot, and we need say nothing more sorrowful than "Au revoir."

After another winter of hand-to-mouth existence-a trifle easfer perhaps than other winters, Mr. Vincent returned to Bex, and took up his modest quarters as of old, in the Cour d' Italie, and a week after his arrival he heard Miss Birdseye's well-known shrill voice asking for him in the salle-a-manger. With a face beaming with smiles, he presented himself, before tasting the steaming coffee before him. and she wrung both his hands with hones delight.

"How is Hannibal?" was one of Hugh' first questions.

"Oh, Mr. Vincent, I have had a seriou loss since we separated! My darling Hannibal is no more. A bit of plum-cake that he came upon by accident brought about a fatal illness—it was a great blov to me!" Miss Birdseye's nose reddene and her eyes filled with tears, while Mr. Vincent racked his brains to recall some virtue of the defunct pigeon to eulogize.

He could think of nothing but that he was greedy, ill-tempered, untidy, with a disagreeable voice and ragged feathersrraces which it was unsafe to discuss Miss Birdseye relieved his embarrassment by continuing: "The gap left in my life is partly filled

-not entirely. I shall never cease to mourn Hannibal. Come here, Zoe: want to introduce a friend."

A girl who had stood at the window until this moment, half hidden by the curtains, advanced to where Miss Birdseye sat. She was very graceful and pretty, of medium height, with brown eyes, a lovely transparentcomplexion, and the pret tiest tinted hair Hugh had ever seen. Her manner was perfectly composed, yet free from the least forwardness or boldness; Hugh hated himself for blushing-he always did so when a pretty woman noticed him, perhaps because such notice was rather a novelty to the shy fellow.

"This is Miss Zoe Warne, Mr. Vincent, my companion and friend; a very nice girl she is."

Mr. Vincent thought so too, and that she was a vast improvement on the pigeon; but he would not have said so for worlds. Zoe Warne, though a penniless orphan and dependent on Miss Birdseye's bounty, for which she made a willing 'washed out" young person that usually was a merry, winning girl, with a charm of manner that very soon made her the pet and idol of her protectress.

From the memorable morning when Hugh Vincent first saw Zoe in the salle-a manger, he found his industry flag as to but in the presence of the ladie -a lovely little white hand it was. Then there were flowers which she admired growing high on the rocks, and of course quite a new experience for him to receive her; and all this took time. They had picnics in the woods, and one or two long advocate of outdoor life, and the young

people dutifully followed in her footsteps. "You must not be falling in love with Zoe." said Miss Birdseve seriously to took a great fancy to Mr. Vincent from Hugh. "Your fortune is entirely in the future, and she has not a penny, poor girl! she proved herself a real friend to the I cannot help either of you, much as I should like it. What fools people are to hamper themselves with promises that it

them to fulfill!" Miss Birdseve's admonition set Vincent as the gaze of a pair of soft eyes, then he Hannibal's portrait; but it was Miss Birds- was in love with Zoe. He was a fool to eye's wish, and he did it for her without a allow his whole soul to be so absorbed in her when a separation must come "I have made a will," the old lady said Fortunately, she did not know how she made unhappy by this knowledge. She was a very angel of kindness to him; yet when the time came for him to leave her she could bid him farewell without a heartache; but he-oh, it was a very miser-

Time passed, and the harmony of this trio who had become so necessary to each other was to be disturbed by a new to befriend him in case he did nothing to element; Edwin Murdock. Miss Birdseye's much as I ought, and I shall ease my con- aunt with the coolest indifference, and mercilessly to ridicule any of her eccenaccept her care and help while undergoing treatment at the saline baths at Bex for

some slight disorder. He was a good-looking fellow enough dark, with a brilliant complexion and a figure a trifle too full for youth; but he had overbearing ways and a not too steady temper, and the little party at the "Cour

d' Italie " was no happier for his presence. He very soon began to make love to Zoe in a desultory, half-condescending fashion; and Vincent, if guarded and reserved

"Has my aunt still that insane preju dice against trusting her money in a bank?" Murdock asked of Zoe, as she dusted the knick-knacks in Miss Birdseye's dilapidated of the boxes, and stole up to

carry her fortune in notes and jewels about with her in a box."

"She has a metal box with her that she told me contained valuable papers and money; but she rarely opens it, as her house rents in Dublin support her," Zoe answered, not quite daring to defend Miss Birdseye against this man, yet wishing he would express himself more civilly.

"What folly it is to keep her money stowed away in that miserly fashion when good interest might be accumulating on it in the bank! Her diamonds alone are worth a pretty penny-heir-looms, I have seen them. She really has no right to risk their being stolen by any hotel servant who chooses to lay his hands on them."

Mr. Murdock's gaze wandered through the open door of the dressing-room and rested covetously on a solid tin box enshriped in flowers, with statuettes on either side, and an oil painting of a pigeon hanging over it. "In that slight thing she trusts her

wealth, I suppose," he muttered in a half soliloquy.

Zoe's eyes followed his gaze; but, as she had been asked, for safety, always to maintain a discreet silence regarding the receptacle of Miss Birdseye's valuables, she continued her dusting without making any reply. She came to the conclusion, however, that Miss Birdseye's heir could be a very disagreeable fellow when he chose.

Hugh Vincent tortured himself with doubts as to whether Zoe fancied this newcomer or not, until one afternoon, while sketching a certain group of willows at the water's edge, he was obliged to be witness of a scene that convinced him of the truth. Quite hidden from the gaze of passers-by, behind a stone wall, but still able to see the stretch of white road in both directions, he heard voices approaching. Murdock's was easy to recognize, and Zoe was his companion: no one else was in sight, and Hugh remembered with a pang that she had never gone for a long walk with him. Her eves were cast down, and the expression on her face was any thing but happy. Hugh watched her very narrowly. Murdock whispered something in her ear which the eavesdropper could not catch, slipped his arm round her waist and kissed her full on the red lips. Zoe started back, flushed angrily, and,

with shaking voice, exclaimed: "How dare you? I never gave you the least encouragement. You insult me, and

I despise you!" "You little fool! If that white-faced owl-eyed artist had kissed you would not make such a wry face," said Murdock with a grating laugh. "I wish you joy of your lover, with his fortune of unsold daubs "Zoe, Zoe, where have you strayed to?

called Miss Birdseye from a distance. Hearing her, Murdock turned angril

on his heel and disappeared on a side path leading through a corn field; and Hugh who, with his hand in the stone wall. stood ready to spring over and confront him, decided that it would be better for Zoe to return quietly home with her guardian than to witness another trying

"You look frightened, child. What i the matter?" the old lady asked as Zoe flew toward her and took her arm.

"Oh, nothing! I was only afraid we had missed each other on this lonely road, so far away from home.'

Hugh was too excited and angry to join the ladies as they turned towards home but skulked along behind them, like a highwayman intent on evil deeds. How to play such a wicked trick upon me? he longed to tell Zoe he loved her, and cried Miss Birdseye, excitedly. strike to the earth the villain who had dared to insult her! But, if he did, it would avail nothing, and he would have to go away and perhaps never see her doorway. again. All looked very dark and perplexing, and he was very unhappy.

As Edwin Murdock stalked angrily through the corn-field he was suddenly confronted by a rough-looking man, who handed him a letter with these words:

"I had strict orders to give this into your hands when you were alone; a speedy answer is requested.

The letter was very brief, and ran thus "In three days from this date you will either forward the sum of four thousand francs to the firm of Berger & Randolph or be exposed as a forger. All is on the point of being discovered. As you value your reputation, you must be prompt.
Yours. J. R.

Murdock's face grew very white and se as he crushed the note into his nocket.

"What fiend has brought that escapade of mine to light?" he muttered between his teeth. "I thought it secret as the grave after the lapse of time.' At supper that evening Mr. Murdock

was unusually abstracted and silent; and when he did speak it was in a tone that startled the deft-handed servant out of her composure. Vincent, observing him from a distance, though that he understood the cause of his ill temper, and an unexpressed "Served him right!" hovered on his lips. Zoe, pleading a headache, had not appeared.

"We walked too far, and the poor child s over-tired," said Miss Birdseye, selecting the tender wing of a chicken and a flaky roll to be sent up to her protege.

The next day had been fixed for an ex cursion to the Gorge du Trient, in which the majority of the guests at the hotel were to join, Miss Birdseye and her party among them. Early in the morning Edwin Murdock sent word to his aunt that pressing correspondence would prevent his joining the party, which set off at length, not inconsolable at his absence. As the last carriage wheels rattled out of hearing, Murdock began restlessly to pace up and down the deserted gravel sweep at the side of the hotel; his cigar had gone out, but he did not seem to notice it, so intent was he on his own thoughts. Extending his monotonous beat a little, he passed along where basement windows looked in on a kind of lumber room at the back of the house. Old wine casks, and dozens of dusty, empty bottles, broken furniture, and a mass of other rubbish he glanced at indifferently enough until he caught sight of half a dozen tin biscuit is overflowing; and your words will be boxes, empty for many a day, lying in a corner. An idea seemed to strike him; and after assuring himself first that he was unobserved, Murdock let himself in at a window, selected one of the least

As he passed Miss Birdseye's door he observed that it stood open, thanks to the carelessness of Nanon the chambermaid, who, in the intervals of her work, was flirting with the porter, tacking matting on the stairs.

"Foolish old woman to leave her room unlocked! She deserves her punishment. Murdock soliloguized.

Without losing a moment, he stole in deftly removed the tin chest from its shrine of flowers on his aunt's dressing-table, replaced it by the biscuit box, very like it in general appearance, rearranged the flowers as before and glided back to his room, with Miss Birdseye's treasure under his arm, congratulating himself that he had had no witness to this very questionable proceeding. "A part of it will suffice me; she would

not have given me the money if I had asked for it, so I am obliged to help myself. Besides, it will be mine in a few years undisputedly," he said to his very elastic conscience.

When the party returned from the Gorge, Mr. Murdock announced that, wing to pressing letters received a few ours previously, he would be obliged to go to Lausanne that evening, and perhaps would not be able to return to Bex, information which his friends appeared to re eive with praiseworthy fortitude. Late on the following evening, when

hurrying through a retired street in deneva-his visit to Lausanne was an maginary one-Mr. Murdock was accost. ed by a shabbily-dressed man who whispered a few decided words in his ear. "Come to my hotel; I have enough to

satisfy your wants, and more too. Four thousand francs, is it? Pshaw! You need not have made such a fuss over a trifle!" said Murdock. He conducted his clamorous friend to

the Hotel de l'Ecu, and, while the latter awaited him in a salon, Murdock went in to his room adjoining, produced a certain tin box that had lain under lock and key in his trunk and proceeded to pry open the lid with implements a waiter had brought for that purpose. A peculiar, sickening odor began to be noticeable Murdock was mystified; bank notes and jewels ought not to emit such an extraordinary smell. He pushed aside a discolored cloth lying at the top, and, with an oath, started back, exclaiming-

"A dead pigeon, by Jove! And what an infernal smell! Another of that woman's insane tricks. Dolt, idiot that I have been to lay my hands on the wrong ox!"

A door opened from the bedroom into the corridor; Murdock glanced at the man awaiting his return in the salon-he was standing at the window watching some disturbance in the street. The next instant Murdock had noiselessly opened of us can't. the inner door; he stole down the long hall like a phantom, seized a hat from a rack below stairs, hailed a passing cab, and was on his way to the railway sta-The man awaiting Murdock's return at

ength grew impatient and pushed wide open the door of the bedroom, only to find empty. An alarm was given: but among the rush of strangers to all the departing trains it would have been very difficult to trace one ordinary-looking man, even with proof that he was flying from the city. "Zoe, what is the meaning of this? My

Hannibal's casket gone, and an empty biscuit box in its place! Who has dared Madam is surprised? I thought she

knew Monsieur Murdock changed the boxes," said Nanon, looking in at the "Monsieur Murdock! What do you

mean?"

"The day Madam and Mademoiselle Zoe were at the Gorge, Monsieur Murdock arranged that box as you find it; I watched him from the outer room, though he did not know I was there. I was surprised but did not think it my place to question; and the whole affair slipped out of my head until now. I am sorry that madam is disturbed."

"Zoe, Zoe, what can this mean?" old lady repeated, utterly bewildered.

Zoe thought of Murdock's late conver ation with her about the pigeon-box, and of his conviction that it was his aunt's money-chest; but she dared not yet express her suspicions. That day a letter came to Miss Birdseye, which, for the first time in her life, bowed her stately head with bitter shame and humiliation. Edown flesh and blood, was accused with convincing proof, of forgery, and, when discovered, would be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. A postscript ran as follows:

"A box, with Miss Birdseve's name upon the lid. containing a dead bird, which, from its careful wrappings, appears to be valued, was left at the Hotel de l'Ecu by Edwin Murdock, on his flight to parts unknown. Said box will be forwarded to Miss Birdseye on application."

Zoe now told her story, and there re mained no longer a doubt of Murdock's perfidy. Miss Birdseye shut herself in her room, and for two days no one dared intrude upon her solitude.

Zoe and Hugh sat on the grass under the chestnut trees, discussing the events of the past few days, when, to the delight of both, Miss Birdseve came toward them. She looked pale and worn, and ten years older for the trouble which had fallen upon her ...

"Zoe, dear, go and ask Jean to bring me a glass of wine here under the trees; I feel quite faint." When the pretty girlish figure had dis-

appeared Miss Birdseve said to Hugh-'I have made another will. Zoe is my heiress, and from henceforth my adopted daughter, whom I shall dower as if she were my own child. I give you full and willing consent, Hugh, to tell her of the great love for her with which your heart

very sweet music in her ears." As Zoe returned, Miss Birdseve stole quietly away and left the two young lovers alone; her eyes were brimming with tears-happy tears, that freshened her old heart like a Spring shower and bore away all its pains and bitter thoughts.

"But you are an heiress now, Zoe, and might have higher aspirations than a 'white-faced, owl-eyed artist' for a life's riety of singing, and in listening to-the companion," said Hugh, expecting, of course, to be contradicted.

"So I might," returned Miss Zoe de "But then what would the nurely. 'white-faced, owl-eyed artist' do if I didn't take pity on him ?"

To a Monopolist.

have \$100,000,000 now and you are trying you will very possibly succeed. Dear sir, least enough to live comfortably on- sationally sleeping daughters. enough not to be compelled to live in \$13 and very rough neighbors on either side on New York cheap baker's bread, musty \$7, 9, \$11 and \$13 a week are obliged to live in that way. That's where the shoe pinches. We won't object that you should have your yacht and your horses, but it's not a square deal all around when people who work fully as hard as you, and are quite as useful in their way as you are in yours, should be thus obliged to nibble from the stale end of a poor loaf while you can dine on turkey every day. You say, dear sir, you do not approve of

the present disturbance between capital you say good-afternoon to a self possessed and labor. Few people do feel like disturbing those relations when they are raking in coin at the rate of \$5 or \$10 a min ute. It's usually the people on \$5 or \$10 he should be undeceived. For us it was a week who want to disturb those "relations." It's very difficult for both sides to see alike in this matter. The five-dollar a-minute-man wants the law made to suit his case, and the ten dollar-a-week-man wants the law made to suit him, and, genrally the law is made to suit the five-dollar-a-minute soul, for somehow dollars outvote votes-especially in the legisla ture. You say, dear sir, that speculation is

good thing. So it is with us all. We like to lay \$5 down on the board and take \$10 \$15, or \$20 up. That's natural. It doesn' matter so much whether it's done at fare or in railroads. The main point is to take That's what you can do every time. Most

Dear sir, it's not the hundred millions you now have that we complain about for if that was all divided up among us it wouldn't foot up much per head; but it's the fact that the hundreds and thousands and possibly hundreds of millions that you and yours are likely to rake together will make the scarcity of cash still greater for the rest of us.

All of us would like to benefit the coun try by building railroads, especially when we make a great many thousands of dollars out of each road. Nothing makes one more love to benefit his fellow mortals and the country than when he makes a great many dollars-out of the benefit If there's but one place for miles and miles over a river to build a bridge, and a man gets the sole right to build a bridge there, d no one else can, and he ch residents all the toll he can, have they any right to say that as a matter of genera convenience and for the common good that the community have rights in that bridge, and that no one man should be allowed to fix the toll and scoop in so much? Certainly not. Let that commu nity move out if they can't stand it. Let them go and buy another river that has more places for bridges and move it into the country.

Dear sir, you have many such bridges of which you charge a big toll, and you can snap your firgers at the rest of the county, for the supervisors wont even let them move another river in with more places

for bridges, and you boss the supervisors You say, dear sir, that if the uneducated classes go on making laws hostile to capi tal, capital may take itself away to foreign countries. Suppose you should take all the money out of the country and leave the poor people behind with only their brains, their arms and their common sense Dear sir, a bank bill by itself can't build a win Murdock, her sister's child, and her ship. It can't raise an acre of wheat. It can't build a railroad. A pile of gold pieces left alone by themselves can't raise an ear of corn. People raise corn and wheat; people, not bank bills. Generally poor people, too; that is, poor as compared with one hundred millions. And if the thousand millions or two thousand millions that Vanderbilt, Field, Sage & Co., expect to make and probably will make during the next 20 years should go out of the country, would the sun shine any more, the rains fall, the ground be fruitful, the seed germinate, the corn grow?

Dear sir who are the uneducated classes A great many men have been to school and some of them to college, and they have read and studied a great deal and are possibly as intelligent as you are, and they differ from you in this matter. Some of them are working for booksellers at \$15 or \$20 per week; some for less. A few for more. A man who helps to make books ought to be an educated man, even at \$20 per week. Now a great many of such people think there must be a screw loose somewhere when they see a few men on the road to make \$1,000,000,000 when with them it's rather a difficult matter to replace their five-year-old overcoat with a new one after paying their board bills at Delmonico's and paying off the crew of their yacht, and their dues at one of the fashionable clubs, no matter how hard they work or how much they econ

Dear sir, we wouldn't envy you your \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000, or even \$1,000,000,000, if only there was some hope that the rest of us might have, say \$250-000 apiece all around. That's fair, isn't it?—New York Graphic.

Hoods, scarfs, ribbons or any fancy article can be made any color wanted with the Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors.

How American Girls Talk.

We are told that talking is only a vatalk of American ladies, that doctrine becomes easily acceptable. At first the pitch sounds somewhat shrill, though not disagreeable, only unaccustomedly so. By and by you begin to like it, as presumably we should like any keynote coming from pretty lips. There always seems a note of interrogation at the end Dear sir, you are already too rich. You of spoken sentences of American ladies, and a sort of cosy querulousness, not so your best to make it \$200,000,000. In this much plaintive as sympathetic, a splinter peradventure of the pity which is said to it's all a mistake. You would be just as be dangerously near to love. Neverthewell off with \$1,000,000. That would give less, over the rows of lounging chairs on you good clothes and good, nutritious deck, there seemed to brood a sort of coofood. On your present basis of action you ing sound as of well-contented doves, want to scoop in all the money of the The young American ladies take the talkcountry. In twenty years' time, at this ing reins in hand very early in life. At rate, only yourself, Mr. Russell Sage, Mr. fifteen they ease their mammas considera Cyrus W. Field, and a few others will bly in that respect, and singularly enough, have any money at all. That isn't fair. with their mammas' consent. The English The rest of us want some. We want at mammas, at that age, would prefer conver-

About this early American talk there is per month tenement-house suites, with no no gabble. These young women rising pure air and sunshine, with narrow halls sixteen speak as deliberately and naturally as Mr. Henry Irving, and without of us; enough not to be compelled to live the mocking twinkle of having something in reserve which renders the talk of that eggs, rancid butter and cheap rot. Dear eminent actor not unpleasantly irritating. sir, a very great many people working for | English girls at the same age talk as it were with their hands behind them as if to conceal a skipping rope. The Yankee girls looks you straightly and serenely in the face-we never ourselves shirked the ordeal-and screels off an easy bobbin of conversation ; you may act as a "piecer" if you please, but generally she does the "piecing" herself; you have sat down to talk to your companion as a child, and before the talk is over an interval of three years is supposed to have elapsed, and woman. Should any one run away with the idea

that all of this is unnatural or precocious, one of the pleasantest pastimes on the ship-and when the sun was shining and the waves were dancing, there could be no more agreeable accompaniment than the unaccustomed chant of the New-England dialect, with its note of interrogation at the end .- An Englishman in the Manchester Examiner.

COMMONWEALTH, Wis., July 20, 1882. DR. PENGELLY:

Please send me one more bottle of your Zoa-Phora. The one bottle I have used has done wonders. I have been under doctors' care more or less for five years. Have suffered from In flammation, Ulceration and Prolapsus Uteri, up a great deal more than you put down. | weakness and heavy head, in fact, felt worn out, not able to sit up. I am feeling just splendid, now, and shall continue Zoa-Phora until cured. MRS. N. W. HAMAR.

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"What would you do?" asked the fireman grim, Of the sooty engineer, As the latter turned and looked at him With a patent self-coupling sneer; What would you do if you jumped the track, With another train in view. And found you couldn't stop or back,

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Planta, Planta, Planta, RIES N FULL EM., HEGAN, I States.

Out-86 E. G. k., N. Y.

Then what d'ye s'pose you'd do! "Do!" cried the sooty engineer, With a look of pluck on toast. "You bet your shovel I'd stay right here, And perish at my post!"

And the fireman gazed with mute respect
On his chum, and fed the flame,
And wondered, if the train were wrecked, If he would prove as game.

The engine tore the starless night Into long thin shreds of dark, And marked its headlong, reckless flight With many a blazing spark; And the engineer on his locker perched, Looked down on his humble friend, Until on a switch the engine lurched And canted end o'er end!

And there, in the broken, steaming wreck The luckless fireman lay, With a badly dislocated neck, And a general look of decay, And the passengers gazed upon the smash, Where the ditch and the engine bumped, To see the engineer all hash, But they didn't—he had jumped!

-Traveler's Magazin

THE "OLD MAID" OF TO-DAY

The "old maid," as she has appeared on comic valentines, or furnished a subject for the exercise of much thin wit, has commonly been assigned to one of two classes. If to the semi-mental, she was usually dejected, with one or two limp curls at either side of a simpering face, breast-pin made from the hair of a departed lover, and with a general affectation of girlishness in her dress and manner. She was excessively timid in the matter of mice and dark holes, and looked upon any and every man with awe and admiration, seeing in each one a possible or probable lover. In short, what a bright but irreverent friend calls a "clinger."

If she was assigned to the strong minded class (I use the term in its popular acceptance), she was tall and angular, wore her hair twisted fiercely in a tight little knob, scorned useless adornments of her person. and divided her time between driving children and animals from her premises and slandering her neighbors, her hand against every man, and every man's hand against her.

Now either the pictures were at fault, or the types have passed away, for the old maid of to-day is quite another person. In the first place she is not sentimental. Indeed, I do not know but she leans in the opposite direction, being rather cool and practical. However that may be, neither is she a man hater. For having ceased to consider men in the light of lovers, she has discovered that they make very good friends, and it is quite likely that among her acquaintances there are a number whom she regards with a clear-sighted, slightly judicial, but very genuine friendship. And with the friendship has grown up a certain pity or sympathy, for going into the world herself she has gained some idea of the burdens men carry, and the this footing she meets her brother man in society or business with a frank friendli-

Secondly, she does not slander her. her time and thoughts, for she is a busy she keeps up some old house in old fashioned state: she is prominent in church ficers of employment societies and orphans' homes. Her scrutiny of "cases" is rigorous, but once satisfied she gives with discreet liberality. Her advice is solicited and respected. She is a recognized power | tigation would show such increasing odds in the community.

If fortune has been less generous with her, and she depends on her head or hands for support, what work she does is done faithfully, for being relieved of the necessity of keeping one eye on the door for the coming man, she is able to devote all her energies to the business in hand, and it is an established fact that some of the clearest heads, quickest wits, and most facile fingers are found among these same old maids. After her day of useful work she goes home to her cosy room (plainly or elegantly furnished, it is quite sure to be cosy and homelike), and sits down by the fire with her magazine or new book, with none to molest or make her afraid. No visions of kneeless little trousers or toeless stockings flit between her and the pages; she has no guilty half-consciousness of a pile of unmade shirts, whose neck bands will invariably be a sixteenth of an inch reads and lavs up much mental food. So she knows something of philosophy and art, she keeps up with the news of the day, foreign and at home, she can talk about the last novel, she dips into Spencer and Carlyle, and attacks the North American

Review without a tremor.

She goes into society (being socially inclined) where she sometimes opens her mouth with wisdom, and talks on subjects outside the range of the shortcomings of servants, the last bit of scandal, or the cost of provisions. I once heard it said by a very intelligent woman (herself married) that she did not enjoy the society of married women because they were always talking about the prices of things-Now this seems a rather harsh criticism on those wives and mothers whose minds and hearts are necessarily raked by this question of "prices," and who speak out of the abundance of their anxieties; but the fact remains that as staples of conversation they are not pleasant or profitable, and it sometimes happens that a husband will turn from the consideration of these topics to converse with some woman who has had time and space to think of other things,-which, considering the fact that this mental limitation in his wife has been caused by marrying him, always looks unbecoming in him.

The old maid of to-day, besides being a worker and a reader, is a traveller. She takes little trips in the summer, with other congenial spinsters, to the mountains or seashore. She ranges from Maine to Florida and from Florida to California -she even goes "abroad," governed only in her peregrinations by circumstances, or the length of her purse,—which purse, be it long or short, is hers.

her nights are nights of peace. She goes to bed when she pleases, and does not leave one ear uncovered to listen for the uncertain steps and wavering night key of a late-coming husband. Neither does she turn restlessly on her pillow beside a sober, snoring spouse, and wonder and wonder where the children's school books or the family flannels are to come from; but she drops into peaceful slumber, to dream of her old love, and wakes to wonder whether married life with him could ever have become the sordid, meagre affair which it is to so many husbands and wives.

Do you say, "A selfish life, lived only for her own ease and comfort"? I do not think the charge of selfishness can be proved against the sisterhood; for they who read history, or keep their eyes open, cannot fail to see that a large share of the hard and disagreeable work of the world has been and is being done by single women. In hospitals, in reformatory institutions, in the families of relatives, they spend and are spent physically, mentally, and financially, for the good of others. And in the easier form of unselfishness, the mere giving of money or goods, any one who has solicited of the old maids finds that a story of genuine want send her hand very quickly to her pocket (not her husband's)

Alonely life? Yes, sometimes, but lone liness is not the worst evil in life; it is bliss compared to uncongenial or half hearted companionship, and a silence broken only by the creak of one's rockers is melody beside fault-finding and bickering. Once in a while she sees a wife resting so securely in the love and care of her husband that she feels a few twinges of envy, but the sight of the next wife usually works a cure.

She herself is sometimes invited to change her condition, for the masculine mind (of a certain order) reasons with a perspicacity that a woman who can take care of herself might with a little extra exertion look out for two. So he comes and asks her to exchange the pen or ferule or yardstick for the broom and frying-pan. Does she, in accordance with the popular idea, say an eager "Yes," before the question is fairly off his lips? Not at all. She looks at him with a calmly reflective eye, and in nine cases out of ten, says, "No, I thank you," and in the tenth case sometimes wishes, afterward, that she had.

Not because she disbelieves in the theory of marriage. It is a significant fact that most of the attacks upon marriage. and most of the advocates of "free love." 'spiritual affinity," and kindred trash, come from the ranks of the married. The old maid does believe very stoutly in marriage as it was intended to be, the one husband and one wife, the mutual helpfulness, the companionship. She thinks it is all very beautiful and desirable, but her observation of marriage as it is has convinced her that while

"She who weds, obeys God's letter, She who weds not, doeth better,"

and so she goes on her comfortable, inde odds against which they fight. And on pendent, reasonable happy way through life, and when the end comes her dying days are not made terrible by the thought ness which is very comfortable for both of leaving little children motherless, or the knowledge that the light of some life will go out with her, but she knows that neighbors; she has other things to engross the few who held her dear will not mourn unduly, and if her life has been prowoman. If fortune has been kind to her, longed, she closes her eyes with the comfortable assurance that most of those whom she loved and who loved her have already taken the journey, and so depart in peace.

> No, it is quite true that this article has only skimmed the surface of the subject, but it is equally true that a deeper invesin favor of a single life as to make "old maids" well content to bear the title.

VARIETIES.

An affable, though somewhat dessicated American was on his way the other day to the city of Boston. He had, with the thrifty forethought of his nation, secured a lower berth, and was meditating upon the wisdom of gathering his body behind the curtains when he was accosted by an Englishman in a tweed suit. The Englishman was of an ample presence and had the air of one who had been pastured on mutton chops all his life.

"You will excuse me," said he of the tweed suit, "but am I right in supposing that you

have the lower berth?" "You bet your life," replied the other.

"My sister," said the owner of the tweed suit, "has the upper berth, which is deueed awkward, you know. The fact is," added the Englishman, with frank urbanity, "it's untoo long or too short, but she rocks and pleasant for ladies to climb up past a man in a lower berth. Now, might I ask you, sir, to do me the extreme favor of occupying the upper berth and permitting my sister to take your's? The request was scarcely preferred when the American, with the gallantry of a genuine Yank, hastened to assure his English ac quaintance that nothing could give him more pleasure than to be of service to a lady.

On the following morning the American wa stonished to see a pair of tweed legs emerge from a lower berth opposite that which he had politely given up, and the next moment the adipose upper extremities of the Englishman. "Say," said the American, as an air of grave

disgust began to creep over his astonished physiognomy, "didn't you ask me to give up my lower berth to your sister?" "Certainly, my dear fellow," replied the

gentleman addressed, "hope you slept well?" "And you had a lower berth?"

"And then you got me to give up mine

our sister, sir?" "Why, my dear fellow," said the English nan, in his turn, "you didn't expect I'd give up a lower berth to my own sister, did you?"

HARD ON HIS NEW BOOTS .- Probably th most considerate and economical man who ever lived in Arkansas was Colonel Singsmore The other day, while walking along the railroad track, he was struck by a freight train and frightfully mangled. While he lay on the platform at a station a minister approached and said:

"A terrible blow you have received, my friend.

"You can live but a few moments longer." "I reckon not."

"Are you prepared to die?"

"Yes."

"No. sir. I wish I had known this morni that the accident was going to happen." "Yes; it would have been better. But i

Her days are days of pleasantness, and to die. I suppose you would give all your earthly possessions for a few hours of time." "Too late now,"

"You have yet time enough to pray. "Pray!" said the man. "I reckon I have go ime enough for that. But that ain't what's gettin' next to me. You see, I had just put on these new boots, having bought them at a store down yonder. If I had known that I wa oing to be killed, my old boots would have done just as well, and I could have saved \$5. Too late now, but I wish I'd stuck to the old

THE NEW OFFICE BOY .- He was a bran new office boy, young, pretty-faced, with golden ringlets and blue eyes-just such a boy as one would imagine would be taken out of his little trundle hed in the middle of the night and transported beyond the stars. The firs day he glanced over the library in the editorial room, become acquainted with everybody, knew all the printers and went home in the evening as happy and cheery as a sunbeam. The next day he appeared, leaned out of the back window, expectorated on a bald-headed printer's pate, tied the cat up by the tail in the hallway. had four fights with another boy, borrowed \$2 from an occupant of the building, saying his mother was dead, collected his two days' pay from the cashier, hit the janitor with a broomstick, pawned a coat belonging to a member of the editorial staff, wrenched the knobs off the doors, upset the ice-cooler, pied three galleys of type and mashed his finger in the small press. On the third day a note was received, saying "My mother do not want I to work in such a dull place. She says I would make a good preacher, so Do I. my finger is better: gone fishin.' Yours Till death do Yank us.'

As illustrating the characteristics of the three nationalities, the following story is told: An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman were represented as looking through a confectioner's window at the beautiful young woman serving in the shop. "Oh!" exclaimed Mr. Patrick, "do let us be spending a half-crown with the dear creature, that we may look at her quite conveniently and have a bit of chat with her." "You extravagant dog!" said Mr. George; "I'm sure one-half the money will do quite as well. But let us go in by all means; she is a charming girl." "Oh! wait a wee!" interrupted Mr. Andrew, "dinna ye ken it'll serve our purpose equally well just to ask the bonnie lassie to gie us twa sixpences for a shilling, and inquire where's Mr. Toompson's house, and sic like? We're no hungry, and may as well save the siller."

THE following story is told of General Koenigsmark, an officer engaged in one of the many wars waged in bygone times by Sweden against Poland and Bohemia: A peasant comes to the King of Sweden's tent during the siege of Prague and offered to devour a large hog for the amusement of His Majesty. The General standing by, said that the fellowought to be burned as a sorcerer. Nettled and irritated at this, the peasant exclaimed: "If your Majesty will but make that gentleman take off his sword and spurs I will eat him before I begin the pig," accompanying this offer with a vast expansion of mouth and jaws. Brave as was he in battle, Koenigsmark could not stand this. He beat a hasty retreat from the tent and hurried to his own quarters.

"I HOPE, sor, you will assist a man whose house and everything that was in it, including me family, sor, was burned up two months ago last Thursday, sor." The merchant to whom this appeal was addressed, while philanthropic. is also very cautious, so he asked: "Have you any papers or certificate to show that you lost anything by the fire ?" "I did have a certificate, sor, signed before a notary public, to that effect, but it was burned up, sor, in the house with me family and the rest of my effects." The tears ran out of the merchant's eyes from laughing as he handed over a quarter .- Texas

CHINESE agriculturalists who may notice anything unusual making its appearance through the soil, are requested to bear in mind the fact that the drillers for oil in Washington inty, Pa., have penetrated a distance of 3,000 feet and are still going on. A strong odor of Young Hyson can already be detected in the derrick.

"Just gone to press, I see," feelingly observed the exchange fiend as the editor jammed his thumb in the door of the safe. But the journalist, equal to the emergency, fired the fiend out of the window, saying, as he viewed the mangled remains in the street below, "Well, I'm glad that edition is worked off, anyhow."

Chaff.

The style of visits that birds make-Flying

A deer park-The park that costs a million The artist's adieu to his picture-You be

Tooth-drawing is very properly counted among inside-dental expenses. Time is the silent barber who mows away

man's top hair .- Hiram Green. If you would bridle a woman's tongue let her choose her own harness.

A Washington young woman is reported to

The good time coming, as the boy said after his father had promised him a watch.

"Fortune favors the brave," but that isn't the reason why mice cower before women The individual who was injured by the accidental discharge of his duty is still very low.

A young lady, when presented with a pair of opera glasses, asked: "How in the world am opera glasses, asked: I to keep them on?" "It is the little bits ov things that fret and worry us," says Josh Billings; "we ken dodge an elephant, but we kan't a fly."

Only slangy contributors say that there is not a disease known that will "get a bulge on a man" quicker than the mumps. A story writer has finished a sketch called "Lifted out of Herself." Probably the heroine

vent yachting and got sea sick. A boy, when shown a copy of the Chinese newspaper recently started in New York, said the reading was all about fire-crackers and tea

The old proverb, "Where there's a will there's a way," has been revised to suit the 'situation. It now reads: "Where there's a bill we're

"I am glad this coffee doesn't owe me any-thing," said a young man to his landlady. "Wby?" she asked. "Because I am afraid it never would settle."

A Hartford architect says "the best fire-escape is a cool head." We'd like to set that architect letting himself down from a six-story window on a cool head.

"Is it injurious to eat before going to sleep?" isks a correspondent. Why, no; not fatally njurious, but you just try eating after you go sleep, if you want to see a circus.

When a doctor is caught digging up a corpse, they kick up an awful row and put him in prison, and all that. It seems hard to punish a man for digging where he planted. After looking at the specimens of Grecian art at the museum, the other day, a gentleman remarked, "Greece must be a very warm country. Nobody seems to wear clothing there."

At Jerusalem, when a Jew gets up in the morning he thanks God that he was not born a woman. The condition of women in that land is such as to give him much cause for thankful

"Yes; it would have been better. But it An author who was eulogizing his own works teaches us that we should never be unprepared as containing much "food for thought," was the invitation is general, is almost invari-

rather taken back at the remark of a friend: "They may contain food for thought, but it is wretchedly cooked."

A compositor who was puzzled at some of Horace Greeley's manuscript, sagely and savagely observed: "If Belshazzar had seen this handwriting on the wall he would have been more terrified than he was."

"The inhabitants of your State seem to be endowed with patience," said a man to an Ar-kansas gentleman. "They are the most pa-tient people in the world, sir. If they owe you, sir, they never get tired of waiting."

A good story is told, apropos of the smells of certain cities, of an inebriated Scot who, finding himself prone in the gutter, with his nose over the sewer, exclaimed rapturously. "Ah! sweet Edinburgh! I smell thee noo."

The tramp who tried to steal a passage from Albany to New York remarked, when he pick-ed himself up from a snow bank in which the muscular brakeman deposited him, "that he didn't care to be a threw passenger again.

A California paper says: "One of our wealthiest citizens left his eastern home sixteen years ago, and arrived in San Francisco with only one shirt to his back, since which time he has accumulated twelve million." Just think of it, twelve million shirts! "What is it, me bye, that you have to do first thing in the morning?" "I know well enough, fayther, what I have to do first thing in the morning," replied Teddy, laughing. "What is it, ye spalpeen?" "The first thing I have to do in the morning is to get the kindling wood ready the night before."

Winter butter made with THACHER'S ORANGE BUTTER COLOR pleases the eye and moulds the

palate. See advertisement.

Che Honsehold.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF GUESTS.

In the discussion in the Household some months ago, about the duty of hospitality, its virtues, and their exercise, we heard little or nothing of the obligations of the guest. This matter of entertainment is not a one-sided subject; if entertainer gives the welcome, the entertained should be ready to be pleased, and not make their amusement a task upon their friends. There is certainly a talent in being "good company" as well as in being a pleasant hostess. We all know how "restful" some guests seem to us, and how the visits of others leave us tired and worn out. The guest who can most nearly make herself "one of the family" without abusing the privilege and invading its privacy, is the one who is most 'comfortable" to herself and her friends. She must be prompt and punctual at meals, for her friends feel it rude to sit down without her, and delays may disarrange the day's proceedings; she should be equally prompt if a walk or ride is proposed for her amusement or convenience. It is often a great annovance to orderly housekeepers to entertain people who leave their belongings scattered about, wherever momentary convenience dictates, it is often a greater trial to have their own property appropriated without so much as "by your leave." To be able to ignore or not seem to see the little "domestic unpleasantnesses" which sometimes will "come to the front," is a special grace in the visitor, and to sedulously avoid meddling with family affairs a still greater gift. Above all things never repeat whatever of domestic discord or trouble may be discovered in a stay at a friend's house. Who shall tell the mis-

'a golden gift," it is so under such circumstances? Show a disposition to be pleased, and to admire whatever is worthy of it. It'may erting themselves to make your stay enjoyable. And be careful how you ridicule either people or surroundings, for though the hostess may not approve of them herself, it is not pleasant to hear unfavorable

guests who forget that if silence is ever

criticism from others. It is always well to give notice of an intended visit, especially if it is to be of any length, that the hostess may be prepared, and make any arrangements she may see fit for entertaining you, and too, if the proposed visit will be an inconvenience it gives her an opportunity of notifying you of the fact, and saves awkwardness and often ill feeling on both sides. And never allow yourself to feel hurt or chagrined because your friend says frankly that it will inconvenience her to see you; to do this is a most unpleasant necessity to her, and you may rely upon it that she will not refuse to receive you unless for good and sufficient reasons. It is a part of the etiquette of a visit to take an early opportunity to mention the intended length of your stay, that the lady of the house may arrange such schemes for entertainment as may be practicable. One stay," yet the knowledge would often save to "wear out a welcome." Don't linger from day to day, like "hope deferred." but begone, to come again more welcome

of a guest." MASCULINE VIEWS ON A HOUSE-

HOLD TOPIC. I perhaps have no right to a place in the Household, as I am not of the gentler sex and my only possible claim must be that I am an enthusiastic admirer of, and have been for years a subscriber to the FARMER, and that its Household (which by the way I consider the best sustained department of its kind of which I have any knowledge) occasionally discusses something in which I cannot help feeling an interest. Such is the question of dancing recently started in its columns. As a young man I was not a dancer, so I have not the prejudice of old associations to bias me in its favor, and I should be glad to see it supplanted if possible by something better, and this I say especially of the waltz; but what have the young people to fall back on?

I do not suppose any one proposes to do of course that they will have resource to

some kind of amusement. The "programme" at the average country church social, where-mark you-

"needle's eye," "Copenhagen" and the come into blossom early and continue to universally present "snap and catch flower until cut down by hard frosts in em," and in this last it seems to be the fall, such as mixed colors of phlox thought in decidedly bad taste for any drummondii, pinks, asters, pansies, verone to say "Thank you, I don't wish to benas, zinnias, sweet alyssum, petunia, play."

It appears to be expected as a matter of course that any young lady or gentleman is ready to chase any person of the opposite sex round and round the room. sometimes till both are ready to drop from dizziness, for the sake of kissing each other, not in some out of the way F. Belden, West Branch, Ogemaw Co., corner, but before the assembled crowd. Pawn games, where the most indiscriminate kissing is indulged in, are no better, but indeed rather worse, for in all the others the young folks have at least

the chance of choosing each other, but here even this is wanting and the kissing is done according to order, and plenty of it. To such games as these, that are yet thought eminently proper at many a social where a proposition to form a cotillion set would be looked on with pious horror, I believe even the much

abused waltz is preferable. I can see no reason why dancing (always excepting if possible the so-called round dances) should not be substitued at church or any other kind of socials for such kissing games as I have described, and which any one who knows what the ordinary country "social" is will bear witness I have not overdrawn. The objections to the abuse of dancing are of course valid. but even these are no better than the reasons against the abuse of many other things in common use. In the dance we have a company of young people, going through certain evolutions to the accompaniment of music; can it be said that they are there for the consummation o an evil purpose? I scarcely think any one will claim as much as this. The dance cannot be more indiscriminate than the games that I believe it ought to supplant; it certainly is more refined and appeals to a better class of faculties; it instills a love of music, and teaches a sort of gallantry that is at least better than anything likely to be learned by kissing games: its moral tone (round dances excepted) is purer, why then condemn it? This,

tor" tells any one they ought not to dance, it is wrong for them. One of the Household writers says this is subject to education and prejudice, and is not therefore a safe guide; this is clearly wrong, as even the Bible (I say it with the utmost reverence, and am myself a firm believer in God's word) must be tried and be accepted or rejected by that same "inward monitor." We believe it to be God's word, because the inward monitor tells us that its precepts are just and right. I think I am right in saying that on all matters of real consequence, conscience will decide right every time; it is in matters of mere form only, where no real principle is involved, that conscience

shows itself at all subject to prejudice. NILES, Feb. 28, '83.

FLOWERS.

A kind Father has given us the beautiful flowers with which to cheer our lives than acts by which our lives are to be chief made by careless tale-bearing by and brighten our homes. The rich can judged by the rightful Judge. enjoy their rore exotics, but the poor can have their beautiful flowers by a little time and labor given to their cultivation right, we judge no others who differ from and a few cents invested in seeds. Many us, but with charity, full and abounding. people who would like to have flowers do for all, closely scrutinize our own doings, be "English" to appear unmoved by any not because they do not understand their not disdaining to take heed of the reflex pleasure, and exhibit no enthusiasm, but cultivation. One of the causes of failure of our doings expressed by others in the it is hardly agreable to those who are ex- is in the sowing of the seeds. Small seeds, are sown too deep, large ones too shallow. Seeds that should be sown in hot beds or boxes in the house, are sown in the open many a blunder free us, and foolish noground, and the too early sowing of seeds before the soil is warm, is a general fault.

To get such plants as asters, balsams,

pansies, petunias, verbenas and zinnias in

bloom early, the seeds must be sown the last of March or first of April in a hot bed premiums for collections of flowers, floral or box in the house. If started in the house, get a box four inches deep, make a few holes in the bottom, and cover them with pieces of brick, then fill the box with fine rich soil and sow; the asters should be covered with one sixteenth of an inch of soil; balsams one-fourth of an inch deep; pansy seed should be covered very slightly, and fine seed like petunia should be scattered on top of the soil and pressed a great measure to her care in rooting out into it by gentle patting with the hands. After the seeds are sown tack a piece of flannel on top of the box, and then sprinkle with warm water and set in a warm place by a stove. It will require a slight sprinkling every day until the seeds have started: then remove the flannel and set the box near a window where it will rehardly likes to ask "how long can you ceive the light, and transplant to the yard or garden as soon as the weather will pera good deal of perplexity, perhaps some mit. It is not generally known that dahlias annoyance. And when "time's up," it is can be raised from seed, and many who do time to go, the worst thing one can do is know it suppose it requires two or three years' cultivation to get them into blooming, but this is not so; dahlia seed sown the first of April will produce plants that than before, because of the tact with will bloom in July. Where an especial which you have fulfilled the "obligations color is desired it is best to buy the roots, but where only a general collection is wanted the seed is just as good and much cheaper. Cannas can also be raised from the seed, and if started early will bloom the first season, but the seeds should be soaked two or three days in warm water, as they are covered with a hard shell. Many often fail with the beautiful cypress vine, because they do not know that the seed must be soaked before planting, for like the canna seeds they are covered with a hard shell. Pansies should be given plenty of shade, like that to be found on the north side of a building; give them a rich soil and plenty of shade and you will have large pansies and plenty of them. There has been a great improvement in our garden flowers in the past few years, The tiny pansies that were thought pretty a few years ago have grown to be large flowers, those measuring two inches across being quite common. Single asters are now thought coarse and homely, and only those that are so double they look likes away with evening parties among young balls are thought worth of a place among people, and if not, it follows as a matter flowers. The old fashioned ladyslipper is now called balsam, with large flowers so double they resemble roses, and are splendid for floral work, especially for

ably made up of such kissing games as a few flowers, select those sorts that will etc. Ribbon beds of scarlet, white and blue phlox or verbenas are very pretty. Always have flowers if only a tiny bed of them. To encourage the general cultivation of flowers I will send any one a packet of mixed seeds containing 100 sorts for a silver dime. Address Mrs. J. Mich.

THE WORK OF CONSCIENCE.

"What conscience dictates to be done, Or warns me not to do;
This teach me more than hell to shun,
This more than heaven pursue."—Pope.

Some may sneer at these rhymes as pagan or heathen philosophy, but to me they breath Christian trust and faith. It is assumed by some that conscience is a creature of education or habit. In a degree this is true, but it is equally true of mankind in all his relations to life.

While we admit the frailty of humanity and our proneness to go astray, it follows, after all, that each of us must understand and fulfill our duties according to our own understanding of what such duties are. While we should give due respect and consideration to the opinions of others, it is a pitiful cowardice that will lead us to follow them, in contravention of our own convictions.

If we feel deeply on a given subject we will naturally speak strongly on the same, and this is right; but we should be careful to concede to others what we claim for ourselves, the right to advocate and put in practice our own opinions, so far as we can do so without intruding on the rights of others.

Many times, too, differences are only apparent, not real; but are the result of seeing the same thing from different standpoints, and by counseling together in a friendly spirit differences are adjusted.

It is related that in olden times two warriors quarreled over the color of a shield that stood between them as they stood at posts of duty, and they waxed so however, I will say, if the "inward moniwroth over the question of whether it was red or blue that a duel was imminent on their release from duty, until a passer-by lifting it, showed that it had both a red and blue side. Thus prejudice, education or inclination, may at times distort our vision and conscience be clouded, but after all we "maun gang our ain gate," and receive our own reward or punish ment. But if with single-minded pur pose we seek for the right, we shall not go far astray, and in following the dictate of our own consciences we shall win the approving smile of our Father, and so pass our day in the happy consciousness of duty fulfilled, that we shall truly realize the peace is ours which the fear of hell or hope of Heaven could never bring if we tried to guide our boat by the compass of another.

If in honest endeavor to do right we err, we surely sin less than in going against our own ideas of right at the bidding of another. It is motives rather

Let us, therefore, be careful that while we faithfully walk in the paths we think impression we convey to them by our acts; for "Wad some power the giftie gie us to see ourse'ls as others see us; it wad from A. L. L.

GREENFIELD, March 7, '83,

"AARON'S WIFE, of Fenton, Genesee Co., writes us that among a number of designs, everlastings, and specimen plants, she won a solid silver cup offered by Hiram Sibley & Co., the well known seedsmen, for the best collection of varieties, and adds that it is a great grati fication to her to know that others to whom she supplied seeds were also successful in "gathering in" premiums for their flowers. She ascribes her success in every inferior plant, and providing for the "survival of the fittest. Intending purchasers please note her modest card in this department.

Woolfenden

& Co.,

165 & 167 Woodward Avenue DETROIT, MICH.

No Quarter on Prices! Good Goods & Low Prices Will Tell

During the month of January, in orde to reduce and clean up stock before Inventory, we shall offer our entire assort

Silks, Velvets, Plushes DRESS GOODS & CLOAKS - AT -

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. Do not fail to see them, as decided BARGAINS are offered in every Depart

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO. 165 & 167 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR SALE. At five cents a paper, 50 cents per dozen papers or 30 for one dollar. All seeds warranted. Als Bulbs and Perennial Plants for sale cheap. MRS. M. A. FULLER, DARBY'S

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtherias Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malarias etc., etc.

The Free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these dis-eases than any known preparation

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Con-ALSO AS A GARGLE FOR THE THROAT, AS A WASH FOR THE PERSON, AND AS A DISINFECTANT FOR THE HOUSE.

A Certain Remedy Against All Contagious Diseases.

Neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases, lestroying the germs of disease and septic (putri-scence) floating imperceptibly in the air, such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Ex-ternally.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, Manufactur-ing Chemists, Philadelphia, Pa. Price 50 cents per bottle. Pint bottles \$1.

We present no pretended miracle. "Truth is mighty and must prevail." - No sophistry can withstand the power of its honest utterance.

Editor of Evening Press: -

DEAR SIR,—Feeling deeply grateful for the great benefits which I have received from the use of a very valuable article which has its origin and home in our beautiful city, and hoping that others who are afflicted as I have been may find like relief from its use, I beg the indulgence of a few lines in your valuable paper for the privilege of communicating to you a brief statement of facts, for the benefit of the multitude of sufferers to be net with on every side. Many of my friends well know that I have been very severely afflicted with heart disease for a number of years, and have suffered from it as only those can suffer who have that disease; it reduced my strengths? low that I could scarcely walk across my room, and the least exertion rendered me so shortbreathed that I dared scarcely move, and life seemed very burdensome. I was treated for my malady by the best physicians, and derived no benefit from their treatment or prescriptions until I was advised by my family physician to use Hunt's Remedy, as my trouble was caused by in-action of my kidneys, which affected very seriously the action of my heart. I commen ing it (having little faith in it or any other medi-cine), and it has helped me wonderfully, and I am now a great deal better, and have been ever since I began its use. In fact I have taken no breathing is easy, and I have gained in strength so much that I am able to do my housework. I cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who may be afflicted as I have been, or who are suffer-ing from general debility and nervous prostra-Respectfully,
MRS. A. O. ROCKWELL,

Pearl Street, Providence, R. L.

A standard medicine for curing Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular Maladies is Hunt's Remedy. Female Weakness, Pain in the back and loins, Gravel, Diabetes, Intemperance, Excess, and Prostration of the nervous system are cured by Hunt's Remedy. Hunt's Remedy imparts health and vigor to the constitution when it has become debilitated. Hunt's Remedy restores the invalid to health.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating. toxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.



WOMEN. HUSBANDS (OF) WIVES MOTHERS SICKLY DAUGHTERS
SHOULD KNOW ABOUT IT.
SOLD BY ALL DEBOGRESS.
SINFORMATION AND TESTIMONIALS FURNISHED.
MY PAMPHLET ON

"Diseases of Women & Children" Sent gratis. Every weman, especially Mothers, should read it. Address R. PENGELLY, M. D.,

116 Walnut Street, KALAMAZOO, MICH. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is an electrified and vegetable internal or external harmless medicine that advertises itself by giving universal satisfaction to druggists, physicians and all faithful consumers when used as directed; and quick relief in asthma, catarrh, coughs, cold in the head, sore throat, hoarseness, croup, quinsey, diphetheria, pleurisy, neuralgia of the stomach and bowels, blind or external piles, burns, scalds, sore or granulated eyelids, infamed, caked or broken breast, sore nipples, chafes on babies or adults, painful injuries, sumach poison, poisonous wounds painful gatherings in the ear or earache, teeth that ulcer or ache, scrofula or muscular swellings of the breast, barber's itch, dandruff, chapped or rough hands, chilblain, sore corns, old sores, and ingrowing toe nails.

Shaapsteen's Lavender Ointment is soothing, cooling, cleansing, healing, strengthening and relieves soreness, swellings and painful injuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Also a veterinary curative in kicks, calks, galls, scratches, sore teats and caked bag, it having no equals in curative properties. Flies will not trouble flesh wounds where

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is used. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents, or forwarded by mail on receipt of price. Dr. H. Sharpsteen, proprietor, Marshall, Mich., who an-swers all inquiries promptly. Druggists please send to the laboratory for print.



New and very choice Chromo Cards, name on July Sample book 25c, Crown Printing Co, Northford, Ct

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

seterinary Separtment used to when well. She takes a long time to eat up her feed, and sometimes leaves it except the grain.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Bune and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Basy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free, Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farker. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Probably Rheumatism in Pigs.

ALMONT, Mich., Feb. 28th, '83. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have two litters of pigs, six farrowed on the farm, in the month of October, the other six farrowed in November and pur-chased the first of December. I shut these pigs up in separate pens, six in each, fed them corn on the earand skimmed milk, warmed on the stove morning and even-ing. Pen 12x12ft., lots of room above. About one week ago they began to get lame behind, and one at a time they have ame benind, and one at a time they have all been affected, and later they get weak in the back, and next day get stiff all over, can't walk; when I go to get them up they raise up forward and sit and squeal. I think they are getting worse. I have fed charcoal, linseed meal, sulphur and turporties in their feed and rubbed some one charcoal, inseed meal, suphur and turpentine in their feed and rubbed some on
the small of their backs, and still they grow
worse. I will be pleased to learn from
you as to what is the matter with them,
through the columns of your paper.
J. F. F.

Answer .- The symptoms as described,

though not as accurate as we could desire, indicate rheumatism, or some trouble either in the kidneys or in the spinal column, inducing partial paralysis or loss of muscular power in the hind extremities. The obscurity of the symptoms of disease, other than the loss of muscular power, in the hog, more than any other of our domestic animals, is calculated to mislead even the most experienced veterinary surgeon. Kidney worm in the hog is supposed to cause symptoms similar to those you have described; injuries of the spinal column also produce loss of power in the hind limbs. As all your animals are af. fected in the same way it cannot arise from the latter cause. The difficulty in handling the hog, together with the danger of administering medicine forcibly will account for the little knowledge we possess of the diseases peculiar to that animal. When he is too sick to take medicine in his food, very little can be done by way of treatment. An autopsy, properly conducted by parties competent to do so, would reveal the true character of the disease. Prof. Mc Bride, of England, said at a meeting of a farmers' club: "To dose a pig, which you are sure to choke as follows in attempting to make him drink while squealing, halter him and tie the rope end to a stake. He will pull back until the rope is tightly strained. When he has ceased his uproar, and begins to reflect, approach him, and between the back part of his jaws insert an old shoe, from which you have cut the toe leather. This he will at once begin to suck and chew. Through it pour medicine, and he will swallow any quantity you may give him." further decline from Saturday's closing prices was The question here arises, does not the resistance of the animal do more harm than the medicine will do good? Much more In futures closing prices were as follows: March. may be done in the way of preventing \$107%; April, \$1 09%; May, \$1 11%. Very little disease in the hog, than in curing it when once established. Due observation of the laws of health, together with proper sanitary measures, are of the greatest impor-tance, as they are the safeguards against

output

ninked was offered at 50%. April corn was offered at 50%. the animal epizootics to which the hog is symptoms of weakness, which was to be expected subject. These diseases are generally typhoid in character, originating from a poisoned or humid atmosphere, which the animals are compelled to inhale, often caused by defective drainage, imperfect ventilation, decomposed vegetable or animal matter, crowding too many animals in one pen, exposure to storms; etc. All these evil influences should be removed as far as practicable; the pens kept clean and well supplied with good clean straw; well ventilated and protected from storms. If the bowels of the pigs are costive, it would be well to give them a little linseed or castor, oil, and bathe the loins with Evinco liniment.

A Complication of Diseases

FARMINGTON, Feb. 23, '83.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIE:-Having been a subscribe of your paper for a long time, I would like to ask for advice through the Veterinary department. I have a black mare, six years old. She has been troubled with large round worms called lumbrica. Two years ago she had them and I gave her some medicine, and she got better; but this fall she became troubled with them again. She was dull and had no life. She got poor and looked old; would stumble, and looked very weak: would stumble, and looked very weak; would rub her nose against the tongue or the other in fact she would stop when driving to rub her nose against something. Does not rub the hair from tail. I gave her copperas, but that not having the desired effect I took a recipe from Kendall's Book. It was as follows: Calomel, 3 drachms tartar emetic, 1 drachm; to be made into three balls, one to be given at night for three nights, and six hours afterward give one and a half pints raw linseed oil. could not make her take the balls, so I took the same recipe and made into three powders, and gave in feed. She would not eat them very well, but by leaving them in the feed box would eat it after while; it was about five days she ate the last of them, about six hours after the last ball I gave her one and a half pints raw linseed oil. That not having the desired effect, I gave the next day another dose of oil, and that not seeming to effect her I gave the third dose next day, but with only slight effects. I did not give any more, and it has been about two weeks since I gave the last. The mare seems to feel better and her hair, which looked rough and shaggy before, is now shedding some and looks better. But since giving the calomel I have noticed a sore upon her lip, about as large as a penny; it is red, but white on the edge; this sore seems to be spreading; it is on the lower edge of the lip, and has spread to the other lip the whole length, and there it is white, scabby and frothy the gum seems to be caten away, and her mouth is sore. She will eat corn all right but her mouth seems to bother about cating hay. She was taken lame three days ago in her nigh front leg or shoulder, can't which; now if you can tell what to do for her or what caused it; from what

SUBSCRIBER. the mischief? P. S.-Since writing the above letter I have thought I omitted one thing which I ought to describe. The mare's legs swell badly, and have all winter; her breath smells bad, and she does not eat as she

Answer .- In the treatment of worms in the horse, experience teaches us that strychnia is the most effective vermifuge known to man. It being a dangerous remedy unskilifully prepared, we decline Calon. giving prescriptions of it, but prepare it ourselves, in a safe and effective manner Chelsea... when used as directed. Our price is \$1 per package, sent by mail free on receipt of price. A very good remedy is santonine; one and a half ounces, divided into 12 powders, are given night and morning in the feed; the morning after the last pow der is given use the following in the same manner: Socotrine aloes, pulv., 2 oz., Jamaica ginger root, pulv., 1 oz.; divide into eight powders. On the slightest indication of purging discontinue these powders. Without seeing the animal it is difficult to determine the character of the ulceration of the lips, or soreness of the mouth. If it is simple apthæ, it will yield to the application of tincture of myrrh and aloes, equal parts mixed together; or a solution of alum may be used with good effect. But, if of a malignant character, and complicated with other diseases, no time should be lost in consulting some experienced veterinary surgeon, who having the animal before him, will advise you understandingly. In answer to the question, "Do you think the calomel did the mischief," if the calomel was pure, no; but if combined with corrosive chloride (corrosive sublimate) it might produce such an effect. Its freedom from this poison may be determined by washing a portion of it in warm distilled water, and then testing the water with ammonia, paste. Then place the leather over the

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the health one and vigor of the whole physical mechan

wart and apply the ointment with a stick;

be careful not to get it on your fingers.

After the application remove the leather.

In ten or twelve minutes apply little lard

or sweet oil. One application usually is

sufficient to remove any ordinary wart.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT. March 13, 1883. Flour .- Receipts for the week, 6,264 bble against 6,482 bbls the previous week; shipments ,694 bbls. The weaker feeling in wheat is reflect ed in the flour market, and trade is very quiet. The demand for the retail trade is fair, but outside orders are scarce. Quotations yesterday wer

as tollows:		
Roller process	00	@
Winter wheats, city brands 5	50	@5 60
Winter wheat brands, country 5	00	@5 15
Winter patents 6	90	@7 00
Minnesota brands 6	25	@6 50
Minnesota patents 7	50	₽8 50
Winter wheat brands, country 5 Winter patents 6 Minnesota brands 6 Minnesota patents 7 Rye flour 4	00	@4 25

Wheat .- The market has been gradually world ing downward under the pressure of large receipts, and a decreased demand. The stocks held here are quite large, over 1,390,000 bu. As a cons quence the "bears" have got on top of the market and are squeezing prices down. Yesterday a ecorded. Spot wheat sold as follows at the close: No. 1 white, \$1 07%; No. 2 do. 94c; No. 3 do. 8414cc No. 2 red, \$1 101/2; No. 3 do, \$1 02; rejected, 76c speculative feeling prevails.

Corn .- Market very quiet; No. 2 is quoted at 59@59%c per bu for spot or March delivery; new mixed was offered at 56%c. April corn was offer.

fter the steady advance in prices. No. 2 white sold at 471/4c, and No. 2 mixed at 451/4c per bu.

Barley .- Is dull and slow. Samples are gene ally inferior in quality and undesirable; the latter are not quotable at over \$1 25@1 50; while better stock is more readily placed at \$1 60@1 75. Rye .- Offerings are very light; fine sample

could be placed at 55@60c per bu. Butter .- Receivers are offering for best invoice f roll butter 20@22c, and second grades 15@18c. Stocks are accumulating and the outlook is very insatisfactory.

Cheese .- Market firm and higher, with bes akes of full cream State selling at 16@17c, the Eggs.-The market is quiet at 17@18c. Sup-

latter figure for the choicest selections. plies are quite large but as the weather is cool r ceivers are not inclined to push invoices at any ower terms.

Beeswax .-- Quiet but very firm; quotations re 26@28c per lb. Onions .- Market quiet. Prices are \$1 3501 4

per bbl., and 40c per bu. Beans .- Market steady. City picked \$2 30 @2 35 per bu.; unpicked, \$1 60@1 85. Apples.-There is a fair demand for good tock at \$3 25@3 75 per bbl, with poorer stock quoted at \$3@3 25 per bbl.

Apple Jelly .- The market is well supplied at

at \$5 per bu. Dried Fruit.-Apples, 8@81/2c per lb., peaches 15@18c; blackberries, 10@11c; evaporated fruit

14@15c P To. Hav,-Baled hav is quiet at \$12 50@13 on track mall invoices on dock about \$1 per ton more. Clover Seed .- The demand has improved, an

he market is firm at \$7 90 for prime and \$7 50 for Timothy Seed .- Little moving. Quotation e \$2 per bu. for good seed.

Dressed Hegs .- Few are now being offere nd the market is unsettled. Packers are no buying and retailers are paying \$8 50@9 for fin-Poultry.-Chickens are quoted at 15c per lb

and turkeys at 18c; few are coming in but the demand is also light. Hops.-No sales reported. Quotations

m for choice. Peas.-Wisconsin dried blue peas, \$1 40@1 50 the market is quiet.

Potatoes .- In better inquiry; prices range from 70@73c per bu by the carload, but the latter price is only paid for choice lots.

Provisions .- Mess pork has declined 25c pe bbl, other grades unchanged; lard is a shade low beef unchanged; tallow quiet and a shade lower. The Chicago market was dull yesterday, but live hogs were active and 10c per hundred higher

Quotations in this market are as					
Mess	18	50	@	18	75
Family do	19	25	(m	19	50
Clear do	20	25	0	20	50
Lard in tierces, per 10		115	8(0)		113
Lard in kegs, per B			0		121
Hams, per th		124	200		123
Shoulders, per D		9	m.		91
Choice bacon, per D			0		121
Extra Mess beef, per bbl			0	12	50
Tallow, per D		73	10		73
Dried beef, per tb		123	60		121
	-4	of 1	ha	001	94 4

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday.—20 loads: six at \$12; three at \$13, \$11 and \$10; one at \$14, and \$10 50.

Tuesday.—11 loads: four at \$11; three at \$12 and \$10; one at \$11 50.

Wednesday.—37 loads: nine at \$11; five at \$92

e at \$14, 12 50, \$12 and \$10 50; two at \$13, \$11 50 three at \$14, 12 50, \$12 and \$10 50; two at \$13, \$11 50, \$10, \$8 and \$7 50; one at \$8 50.

Thursday.—31 loads: six at \$12; five at \$11 and \$10; two at \$13, \$12 50, \$10 50, \$9 50 and \$9; one at \$13, \$13 50, \$8 70, \$8 50 and \$8.

Friday.—33 loads: ten at \$12; four at \$12 50; three at \$13, \$11 and \$10; two at \$14, \$8 and \$7 50; one at \$12 75, \$9 50, \$9 and \$8 50.

Saturday.—15 loads: six at \$12; two at \$15, \$14 and \$13; one at \$13 50, \$11 and \$10 50. have written do you think that calomel did

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

ove in ...

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, March 10, 1883. The following were the receipts at these yards No. No. No. Ann Arbor Brighton. Centerville.. Grand Ledge. 146

431 2,044 Total. CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 431, against 572 last week. There was an active demand from the local trade and shippers bought freely, both classes paying from 10 to 15 cents per hundred higher rates for the same class of cattle than they did last week. Prices of cattle have ad vanced more in proportion in St. Louis and Chicago than they have here, so that at the present time cattle cannot be bought at those points, and sold here in competition with Michigan cattle. The receipts were closed out early in the day and the market closed firm at the following

175

487

QUOTATIONS:

at \$4 75. Spencer sold Burt Spencer 5 fair shipping steers av 1,240 lbs at \$5 35. Hynes sold Burt Spencer 2 stags av 1,305 lbs at \$3 65, and a good butchers' steer weighing 900 lbs t \$5. Hall sold Burt Spencer 10 fair shipping steers a

1,090 lbs at \$5 10.
Switzer & Ackley sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 830 lbs at Devine sold Burt Spencer 14 good butchers' steers av 1,043 lbs at \$5, and 2 fair oxen av 1,500 lbs at \$450.

Giddings sold Duff & Co.

lbs at \$4 50.
Giddings sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 15 head of good butchers' stock av 875 lbs at \$4 60, and 2 thin oxen to Drake av 1,600 lbs at \$4 20.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 17 good butchers' steers av 1,024 lbs at \$5 25, and a stag weighing 1,150 lbs at \$4 50 Switzer & Ackley sold Drake 7 good butchers steers av 1,037 lbs at \$5 15, and a bull weighing 1,78 Thayer sold Sullivan 23 good butchers steers and heifers av 910 lbs at \$4.85.

Botsford sold Drake 2 good oxen av 1,490 lbs at

1475.

McMillan sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 16

McMillan sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 16

sead of fair butchers' stock av 875 lbs at \$4.30.

Spencer sold Burt Spencer 5 fair butchers' steers

y 1,004 lbs at \$4.75 and 2 thin oxen av 1,375 lbs at

av 1,004 lbs at \$4.75 and 2 thin oxen av 1,375 lbs at \$4.

Botsford sold Flieschman 4 good shipping steers av 1,217 lbs at \$5.50 a fair one weighing 1,190 lbs at \$5, and a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 990 lbs at \$4.75.

Beardslee sold Flieschman 4 good oxen av 1,810 lbs at \$5, and 2 av 1,500 lbs at \$4.75.

Wing sold Drake 12 good butchers' steers av 972 lbs at \$5.

Beardslee sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$4.25.

Stabler sold Wreford & Beck 6 choice butchers' steers av 933 lbs at \$5.25; 2 good cows av 1,355 lbs at \$4.75, and bull weighing 1,190 lbs at \$4.50.

Burglingame sold Burt Spencer 9 good butchers' steers av 1,003 lbs at \$5 and 2 thin cows av 945 lbs at \$4.84.

steers av 1,003 los at \$5 and 2 thin cows av 945 lbs at \$4.

Capwell sold Wreford & Beck 5 choice butchers' steers av 1,040 lbs at \$3 30.

Bliss sold Drake 3 fair oxen av 1,476 lbs at \$4 50, and a coarse one weighing 1,680 lbs at \$3 50.

Silsby sold Burt Spencer 20 good shipping steers av 1,178 lbs at \$5 50.

Capwell sold Drake 6 good oxen av 1,585 lbs at \$4 75. Sly sold Burt Spencer 21 good butchers' steers av 1,057 lbs at \$5 25. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,044, against 2,573 last week. The market opened up slow as buyers had orders to shade last week's rates 23 cents per hundred, but sellers were firm, and held off. Later in the day buyers took hold and purchased about half the offerings, the balance going east in first hands. For those bought, fully last week's rates were paid.

Hyman sold Wreford & Beck 20 lambs av 81 lbs at \$6 50, and 5 sheep av 94 lbs at \$5. Stevens sold Wreford & Beck 88 av 80 lbs Stabler sold Wreford & Beck 78 av 103 lbs a

S 60.

Bunnell sold Fitzpatrick 48 av 96 lbs at \$5 50.

Raywalt sold Wreford & Beck 90 lambs av 76 lbt \$6 50.

Clark sold Fitzpatrick 186 av 90 lbs at \$5 55.

Gifford soldWreford & Beck 23 av 95 lbs at \$5 68.

Brown sold Wreford & Beck 175 av 92 lbs at \$5 60. McMullen sold Wreford & Beck 80 av 98 lbs

CRoe sold Andrews 61 av 96 lbs at \$5.73. Stabler sold Wreford & Beck 42 av 87 lbs at \$5.25.

Lovewell sold Major 56 av 108 lbs at \$5 85.

Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 73 av 111 lbs a Judson sold Wreford & Beck 54 av 99 lbs at \$5 65

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 487, again 303 last week. The demand for hogs was share and the offerings were soon closed out at an ac vance of 10 to 15 cents over the rates of last week

vance of 10 to 15 cents over the rates of last week. Stevens sold Webb Bros 19 av 147 lbs at \$7. Brown sold Hammond 16 av 150 lbs at \$6 90. Hyman sold Hammond 17 av 188 lbs at \$7. McMullen sold Webb Bros 29 av 182 lbs at \$7.5. Thayer sold Webb Bros 10 av 200 lbs at \$7. 20. Wing sold Webb Bros 10 av 200 lbs at \$7. 25. Gifford sold Webb Bros 15 av 190 lbs at \$7. 25. Botsford sold Webb Bros 55 av 196 lbs at \$7. 25. Botsford sold Webb Bros 16 av 185 lbs at \$7. 25. C Roe sold Hammond 61 av 184 lbs at \$7. 25. Taylor sold Webb Bros 43 av 255 lbs at \$7. 40. Stabler sold Webb Bros 43 av 255 lbs at \$7. 25. C Roe sold Hammond 34 av 176 lbs at \$7. 25. C Roe sold Hammond 7 av 233 lbs at \$7. 25. Capwell sold Webb Bros 58 av 171 lbs at \$6. 75.

King's Yards. Monday, March 12, 1883. CATTLE,

The market opened up at these yards with 320 head of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers was large, and by 9 o'clock the yards were cleared. Prices were fully as high as those at the Central

Yards on Saturday. xards on Saturday.

Harger sold Smith a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 795 lbs at \$4 65.

Mosher sold Marx a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 965 lbs at \$4 65.

Clark sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 824 lbs at \$4 65.

Robb sold Drake 3 good butchers' steers av 983 lbs at \$5.

lbs at \$5.

Harger sold Smith a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 787 lbs at \$4.70.

Campbell sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock a "33 lbs at \$4.

Brown sold Genther 5 good butchers' steers av 974 lbs at \$5.20, and 5 to Knoch av 938 lbs at the same price. bs at \$5.

974 lbs at \$5.29, and 5 to knoch av 305 lbs at the same price.

Morley sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$4.85.

Brown sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 15 head of good butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$4.90.

Messmore sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 873 lbs at \$4.55.

Jennings sold Kammon 8 good butchers' steers and heifers av 970 lbs at \$4.85.

Kalaher sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 16 head of good butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$4.75.

Gerlock sold Drake a choice bull weighing 2,370 lbs at \$2.55.

Disat \$5 25.
Pickering sold Baxter 2 choice butchers' steers av 1,460 lbs at \$5 75.
Harger sold Kraft 4 good butchers' steers av 922

Half sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 24 head of fair butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$4 50.

Harger sold Andrews 4 good butchers' cows av 1,222 lbs at \$4 60.

Dewey sold Drake 6 good butchers' steers av 1,060 lbs at \$5 20 and 3 fair ones to Robinson av 873

lbs at \$4 60.

Powers sold Drake 4 good shipping steers aw 1,182 lbs at \$5 50 and 3 thin heifers to Kaufman av 1.182 198 at \$4 50.
Clark sold Nowlin 6 stockers av 540 lbs at \$3 75.
Mosher sold Stucker a mixed lot of head of coarse butchers' stock av 673 lbs at \$4.
Adams sold Waltz 2 good butchers' steers av 890 lbs at \$4.
Rundel sold Drake 2 choice oxen av 1,895 lbs at \$4.

\$5 25, and 6 good butchers' steers to Oberhoff av 965 lbs at the same price. Nott sold Oberhoff 24 good butchers' steers and heifers av \$32 lbs at \$4 90.

Kalaher sold John Robinson 60 av 84 lbs at \$5 55. Robb sold Wreford & Beck 62 av 82 lbs at \$5 25.

CATTLE-Receipts, 11,647, against 13,396 the provious week. The market opened on Monday with 110 car loads of cattle on sale. Trading was fairly active, with common cattle about the same as the previous week, and 10 to 15 cents higher on the best offerings. The highest price paid was \$6 per hundred. Good shippers brought \$5 60 @5 90; fair to medium, \$5 10@5 50; light, \$4 85 @5 00, and common, \$4 25@4 75. The market was steady on Tuesday, and on Wednesday with light receipts, prices ranged higher. Of Michigan cattle 16 steers av 1,147 lbs sold at \$5 35; 21 do av 1,049 lbs at \$5 35; 17 do av 1,022 lbs at \$5 30; 18 do av 930 lbs at \$5: 22 do av 977 lbs at \$5 30; 23 do av 1,089 lbs at \$5 30; 17 mixed butchers' stock av 976 lb t \$4 75; 10 do av 944 lbs at \$4 50; 19 stockers av 743 lbs at \$4 50. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weigh-

For a period of years, on favorable terms, to capable farmer, farm known as private claim 576, Grosse Pointe, extending from Lake St. Clair shore to the Macomb County line; twelve miles from Detroit. About 60 acres under cultivation: 100 acres of woodland, affording excellent pasture. A new farmhouse. Barns and sheds will be built on the properly this spring. Address

JOHN H. BISSELL,

Law Offices of Sidney D. Miller,

JOHN H. BISSELL, and

FREDERICK T. SIBLEY,

80 Griswold Street, Detroit.

Consisting of 140 acres, situated two and a half miles from New Hudson, four and a half miles from Milford and three-quarters of a mile from a good school. It is a good grain or stock farm and ready for the reaper or mower. It is on four corners and the 40 acres are all improved and so situated that they can be sold separately if desired. They have on them a small house and barn, good orchard, a good well and cistern. The 100 acres have on them a large house with 16 rooms, a barn, nearly new, 34x64 feet, with twenty foot posts, well failshed inside, two good wells and cistern, a good orchard with all kinds of fruit; 12 acres of woodland, 25 in wheat, 50 seeded down and about 10 acres river bottom land, good for pasture or mowing. Price \$40 per acre; terms reasonable. Address CATTLE.—Receipts, 31,517, against 31,584 las reek. Shipments, 17,552. The market opened un m Monday with 7,500 head of cattle on sale. Ther on Monday with 7,500 head of cattle on sale. There was a feeling of weakness in the market, and prices were hardly as high as at the close of the week previous. Extra steers solu at \$6 30,66 to choice, \$5 55,66 10; good, \$5 50,65 75; medium, \$6,65 35. Butchers' stock poor to choice, \$3 50,64 75; scalawags, \$2 75,63 25. The market for the balance of the week advanced steadily and closed firm on Saturday at the following The finest farm in the northern part of Montcalm Co., consisting of 200 acres, 145 acres under
cultivation; 60 acres seeded down and 23 acres of
wheat on the ground. A fine well of water, and a
beautiful stream of water running the entire length
of the farm. Splendid barn and a moderately good
house. Will sell the farm alone, or stock, farming
implements and everything. Parties can pay part
or all down. Enquire of
MRS. J. M. DICKERSON,
LAKEVIEW, Montealm Co., Mich.
or F. B. DICKERSON & Co., Detroit, Mich. 1206

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards 6 80 @7 05 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs 6 50 @6 75 Good Beeves—Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs 6 10 @6 40 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs ... 5 60 @6 00 Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs 3 75 @5 50 Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, bulls and scalawag steers ... 2 50 @ 3 50 Veals—Per 100 lbs 4 50 @ 7 50 Hoss—Receipts, 81,941, against 88,887 last QUOTATIONS:

Steers. 250 @ 350

Veals—Per 100 lbs. 450 @ 750

Hoss—Receipts, 81,941, against 88,987 last week. Shipments, 29,745. The offerings of hogs at the opening of the market on Monday was fair in numbers, but common in quality. Prices were uneven, ruling steady and strong for good grades and weak for common. Common mixed to fair heavy sold at \$6 40@6 90; good to choice heavy, \$7@7 65; poor to prime light, \$6 40@7 90, with skips and culls a \$5@6 30. The arrivals were light on Tuesday, and the market steady. On Wednesday there was an advance of 20 cents per hundred all around. The market for the balance of the week was without change, closing on Saturday with all sold. Common mixed to fair heavy sold at \$6 65@7 15; good to choice heavy, \$7 20@7 5. Extra assorted, \$7 80@7 90; poor to prime light, \$6 50@7 25, with skips and culls at \$5 25@6 40.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidne Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." \$1.

n excellent repair. Outbuildings ample and con-dete. House within

Two and a half Miles of Pontiac Depot;

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We will sell from our farm one span of heavy young horses, price \$450. One heavy young mare for \$200: 20 cows, three to ten years old, in milk this spring; price \$35 each. Cannot sell cows except all to one party. Good engine and boiler for sale. Address A. & H. WILCOX, Jackson, Mich

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hour's light domestic work each day. Spring term opens April 5th. Price of board and tuition for term, \$55. For catalogue address

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Location healthful: instruction thorough,

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FOR SALE.

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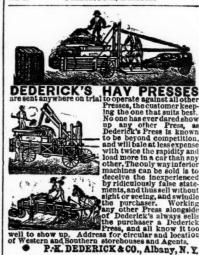
One hundred acres, 2; 2 miles from the city of Owoseo, Shiawassee Co., Mich.; very productive, soil in a high state of cultivation; 85 acres under cultivation; fair buildings, two dwellings; large apple orchard of grafted fruit, besides other fruit; good timber fences and location. Address m6-2t J. T. MOXLEY, Owosso, Mich. FOR SALE.

A valuable farm in West Bloomfield, Oaklan County, Michigan. An elegant country seat; originally improved by Hon. Henry W. Lord, and some times known as the "Lord Farm." Three hundred and Fifteen acres of land. One hundre and forty-two acres north of ORCHARD LAKE AVENUE;

the house, oreard, vineyard, garden, lake and farm buildings south of the same road, comprising about one hundred and seventy-three acres. A deep spring-fed lake on the premises furnishes an abundance of good water for all purposes, besides fish and ice in abundance. Four acres of fine grapevines in good healthy condition; nine acres of good orchard. House, a substantial, spacious and wall arranged

er, mechanic, laboring man or capitalist. The James River Valley, along the Northern Pacific Rallroad, is the most thriving portion of North Dakota, with a record of from 20 to 40 bushels of "No. 1 hard" wheat to the acre. Millions of acres of the best prairie land, near railroads, free to settlers. Men with breaking teams, laboring men and women can find constant employment at excellent wages. Pamphlets, with reliable interestical set along the contract of the contract of

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Economy! Strength! Durability! ELEGANT DESIGNS!
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In offering this garden tool to the public, we are confident from last year's experience, and from the testimonials received, that it is superior to any tool heretofore made for the purpose intended, i.e. in the Garden, Flower Bed, Strawberries, Gravel Walks, cutting Sod, Onions, Bagies, corn, Sorgun, Potatoes, etc., being light (weight 8 lbs.) and strong, made of best steel and iron; adjustable to any height of person; cutting from ½ to 1½ inches under ground and 7 inches wide. It is five times the capacity of a common hoe, and with less labor:

under ground and 7 inches wide. It is five times the capacity of a common hoe, and with less labor; cuts within one-half inch of onions, carrots, etc., without covering with dirt; cuts strawberry run-ners better than any tool ever made for that pur-pose, in fact is generally useful and satisfactory. Sample sent on receipt of price (\$2) to any address

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Situated near the village of Franklin, Cakland Co., on a splendid road. Farm consists of 79 scres, 5 acres of apple orchard, good house with cellar, stone horse barn, grain and cattle barn, and sheep house, all in fair repair. Two wells of water, one at house and one near barns; good stone cistern at house. Price, 860 per acre, one-third-down; balance in annual installments at seven per cent interest. For particulars address on premises.

For particulars address on premises. f18-7t ISAAC N. COVERT, Franklin, Mich.

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the following 12 Varieties for the cost of postage and putting up viz. 12 Cefs. Early Red Globe, Round Danvers and Cracker Onion; Marbleheak Early (Gern; Danvers Carrot; Cocoanut Squash; Tailbys and Improved White Spine Cucumber; Sugar Fumpkin; Improved American Savoy Fottlers and Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. My large Seed Catalogue fre to all who write for it. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mase

What my customers say: "The Onion Seed was superior to any I ever had."

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I have used your seed for six years and had rather pay 3.48 "The Danvers Onions from your seed for six years and had rather pay 3.48 "The Danvers Onions from your seed for six years and had rather pay 3.48 from setta." — James McGenes, ONION Philippelurg, Marrer Co. M. "Your Shall, from setta." — James McGenes, ONION Philippelurg, Marrer Co. M. " "Your This is just the kind of onion seed I have to offer. Last year planted as atest side by side with from eleven different gover, the collons from my own markedly surpassed all in great from eleven different gover, the collons from my own markedly surpassed all in less, ariliness and fineness. If those of you who grow red onlons will try my Early Seed of your who grow red onlons will try my Early Seed of your who grow red onlons will try my Early Seed of your who grow red onlons will try my Early Seed of your who grow red onlons will try my Early Seed of your who grow red onlons will sto govern the collons will be seen the seed of the seed of your who grow red onlons will sto govern the collons will see the seed of the seed o

THORBURN & TITUS. 158 Chambers St., New York,

Seeds for Garden & Farm CATALOGUES MAILED UPON APPLICATION.

The Coming Food-Fish of America.

The Largest Private Carp-Hatching Establishment in the United States. Young carp stocking ponds, will be ready for delivery about April 1st. Carp are easy to raise, delicious to eat, markably prolific and wonderful in their rapid growth. When full grown they weigh 45 to 50 pounds and have attained to 5 to 6 nounds in eighteen months, and 8 to 10 pounds in 30 months. 40,000 f and have attained to 5 to 6 pounds in eighteen months, and 8 to 10 pounds in 30 months. 40,000 have been hatched in one senson in a pond one acre in extent. Persons wishing a supply for spring should refer without delay. Sent safely by express to all parts of the United States or Canada. Get only the oure; hybrids are worthless. Write for price list and any information desired. Mention this paper. CHAS. S. MEDARY, Passaic Valley Carp Fisheries, Little Falls, New Jersey.



be sent by express to any person on receipt of P. O. Order of \$2.50. Address,

The "Mission Farm," adjoining the village of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., consisting of 160 acres, can be purchased on easy terms. There are 120 acres improved; well fenced and underdrained; good buildings; fine fruit and splendid water in abundance. Within half a mile of depot renders it very desirable for a home. Stock, fruit, garden or grain farm. Information can be obtained at the farm or of Salt in Agriculture. GEO. A. BAKER, Saginaw Mich. STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879. FARM FOR SALE.

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DEAR STR:—The specimen of Hefuse Salt you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result: Chloride of Sodium
Chloride of Potassium
Sujphate of Lime
Carbonate of Lime
Oxide of Iron

Oxide of Iron

Fine Salt of the selt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very smal amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron Choice Stock, Grain or Fruit Farm One hundred acres, 2; miles from the city of Owoseo, Shiawassee Co., Mich.; very productive, soil in a high state of cultivation; 85 acres under cultivation; fair buildings, two dwellings; large apple orchard of grafted fruit, besides other fruit; good timber fences and location. Address m6-2t

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To-day offers unequalled advantages to the farmer, mechanic, laboring man or capitalist. The James River Valley, along the Northern Pacific Ballroad, is the most thriving nortion of professional magnesia. And the sum of the sake of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one pair in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable as manure than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia, which

Prof Chemistry, Agricultural College E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, 1 88.

COUNTY OF WAYNE, 1 88.

Suit pending in the Superior Court of Detroit this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1883, wherein Milton H. Hartsell is complainant and Priscilla Hartsell is defendant. It spearing by affidavit that defendant is a resident of the State of New York: on worton, it is ordered that the defendant York; on motion, it is ordered that the appear and answer the bill of complainthis cause on or before four months from the first of the control of the contr before four months from CHARLES FLOWERS

Circuit Court Commissioner, Wayne County, Michigan A true copy:
JNO, B. MOLONEY, Register,
by W. E. Baubie, Deputy Register.
CORLISS & ANDRUS,
Solictors for Complainant.

Michigan Central Rail B. Deput foot of Fourth street. Ticket offices, 154 lefferson ave., and Deput. Michican Central trains urive and depurt on Chicago time. Canada South-rn Division trains on Detroit time.

Leave. New York Limited Ex...
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Day Express.
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Pacific Express. †8.00 p m §9.50 p m GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS. Fast Express... . . *4.00 a m *9.35 a m \$4.05 p m §9.50 p m SAGINAW AND BAY CITY TRAINS. Bay City & Sag. Exp.. Marquett & Mac'w, Ex. Night Express.... *9.25 a m \$5.00 p m †11.00 p m

Canada Southern Division. BUFFALO TRAINS. Leave. going east. \$4.20 a m \$12.40 noon \$12.10 a m TOLEDO TRAINS. Cin'ti, Cleve, and Col's, Cin'ti, Cleve, and Col's, Grosse Isle Accom'tion. Cincinnati and Toledo.

§Daily. *Except Sundays. †Except Saturdays. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l P. &. T. Agt. lich. Chicago, 11l. CHAS. A. WARREN, O. City P. & T. Agt. Jan. 1, 1883. Detroit, Mich. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-

6 40 pm 10 50 am The 8 00 p m train will arrive, and the 3 30 p m train depart from the Third street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street lepot. Daily except Sunday. Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

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STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Conriber of the County of Wayne. In Attachment, Mathias Diedrich and Frank Schulte vs. Samnel Freedmann. Notice is hereby given that on the Irth day of January, A. D. 1883, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, at the suit of Mathias Diedrich and Frank Schulte, the above named plaintiffs, against the lands and tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Samnel Freedmann, the defendant above named for the sun of three hundred, forty-seven dollars and 07-100 cents (S317 07-140), which said writ was returnable et the sixth day of February, A. D. 1883.

Bated this 15th day of February, A. D. 1883.

WILLIAM LOOK,
Attorney for Plaintiffs

Circuit Court Commissioner, Wayne County, Michigan Order of \$2.50. Address, (A true copy: Wayn

N. W. & W. GRAY, J.N. J. Exhibit, Register.

Manuf's and Prop's, CORLISS & ANDRUS

ROMEO, Macomb Co. Mich. Solicitors for Complanant

Solicitors for Complanant

STATE OF MICHIGAN,—The Creatit Const

For the County of Wayne. In attachment:
Frederick T. Sibley, Plaintiff, vs. George Scheller, Defendant, Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1883, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, at the suit of Frederick T. Sibley, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, money and effects of George Scheller, the defendant above named, for the sum of five hundred and seven 19-100 dollars (\$507 19-100), which said writ was returnable on the sixthday of February, A. D. 1883, and that property has been attached thereon.

Dated this 7th day of February, A. D. 1883.

Autorney for Plaintiff.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Wheres MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 17th day of May. A. D. 1875, executed by Mary Freedman and Louis Freedman, her husband, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Joseph Perrien, of the same place, and recorded on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 3:30 o'clock r. M., in liber 118 of mortgages, or page 67, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, inclusive of insurance paid, the sam of fifteen hundred, seventy-seven doilars and 69-100 cents (\$1,577 69-100), and no proceedings 21 law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale is said mortgage contained, I will seil at Public Auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SAT-URDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL. CRDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRILAD, 1883, at elever o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the Ceanty of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate and being in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered one hundred and fifteen (115) and one hundred and sixteen (116) Mullett farm, situate on the south side of Mullett street, between Rivard and Russell streets, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County. Michigan, excepting the westerly twenty-four (24) feet-in width front and rear of lot numbered one hundred and sixteen (116) and the casterly twenty-four feet in width front and rear of lot one hundred and fifteen (115) sforesaid, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accraing, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this fifteenth day of January, A. 1829.

Dated Detroit, this fifteenth day of January, A WILLIAM LOOK, Mortgagee.

Arthorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgagee was the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 28th day of April, A.D., 1882, executed by Wilhelmine Schultze, from west.

\$11.40 p.m.

\$6,30 p.m.

\$11.50 a.m.

\$80,30 p.m.

\$11.40 p.m.

\$80,30 p.m.

\$11.40 p.m.

\$80,30 p.m.

\$11.40 p.m.

\$80,30 p.m.

\$11.50 a.m.

\$9,50 p.m.

\$11.50 a.m.

\$9,50 p.m.

\$11.50 a.m.

\$9,50 p.m.

\$11.50 a.m.

\$11.60 p.m.

JOSEPHINE SCHULTE, WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee.

Attorney for Assigne.

CUIT pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in chancery between Thomas S. Furniss Complainant, and Maggie Furniss defendant, on the eighth day of January. It satisfactorily appearing to this court by sfildayit on file that the defendant, Maggie Furniss, is not a resident of this State but resides at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on motion of Parker & Burtou, solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that said defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein within four months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to complainants bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the solicitors for complainant within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order; that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said defendant. It is bill be taken as confessed by said defendant. It further ordered that within twenty days after the further ordered that within twenty days after me date hereof the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Michigan Fahren, a newspaper printed, published and circulating is said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time prescribed for her arrogramm;

or her appearance, WILLIAM JENNISON PARKER & BURTON, Circuit Jud ors for Complainant. A true copy:
JNO. J. ENRIGHT,
Herk of the Circuit Court for Wayne County.



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